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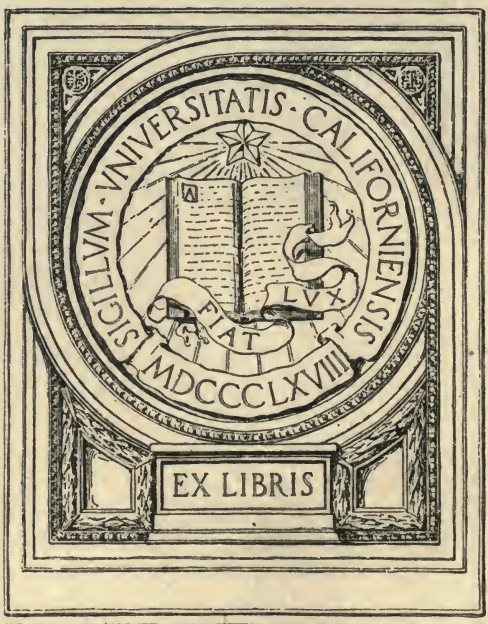
THE MARIETTA CELEBRATION

October 17-18 1906

GIFT OF
Mrs G. H. Howison



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THE GREATER MARIETTA

Beginning at the left, the following buildings are seen: Alumni Memorial Hall; Erwin Science Hall; The Library; Andrews Hall; Central Heating Plant; Fayerweather Hall.

The Marietta Celebration of October 17-18 1906

Containing full report of exercises and addresses delivered on the occasion of the dedication of Fayerweather Hall and the Library at Marietta College, and the installation of the Ohio Company's Tablet on the College Campus.

UNIV. OF CALIFORNIA

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Gift
Mr. G. H. Thurson

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CALIFORNIA

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INTRODUCTORY

The famous celebration week at Marietta last October came about partly by planning and partly through a fortunate accident. The completion of the new buildings of Marietta College came at the moment when the Ohio Company was ready to place the second of their beautiful tablets which they propose to distribute to the memory of the brave men who made the beginning of civilization in "the wooden country" beyond the Alleghenies. By pure accident the State meeting of the Ohio Daughters of Revolution was scheduled to be held at Marietta during the very week chosen for the celebration, and the Ohio Valley Historical Society, seeking a suitable date for their proposed centennial celebration of the Burr-Blennerhassett episode of 1806, chose this opportune week for a meeting at Parkersburg. While not nominally a "home-coming" week to Mariettans, it was such to a considerable extent, for the array of speakers placed on the programs of the various days was quite as distinguished as on any previous occasion in the history of the city, while the presence of Mrs. Longworth, representing Theodore Roosevelt, added more than the usual degree of interest to the reception Wednesday evening and the events of Thursday.

The new Ohio Company of Associates, a society of gentlemen living mostly in New York, of which Whitelaw Reid is president, placed on the Sub-Treas-

ury building in New York, one year ago, the first of their memorial tablets; no sooner was this accomplished than plans were laid for installing the second on the campus of Marietta College; the New York tablet commemorated the signing of the contract between the old Ohio Company and the United States Government which placed in private hands the first acre in the "Old Northwest." The Marietta tablet celebrated the advent of the first representatives of the Ohio Company on the land that they had purchased. Another tablet is appropriately planned to stand on the former site of the "Bunch of Grapes" Tavern in Boston, where the Ohio Company was formed through the efforts of its earnest leaders Putnam, Cutler and Tupper. Other tablets will be raised in the present capitals of the States formed from the "Old Northwest."

These monuments will serve a peculiarly valuable purpose, namely to impress upon all the significant and important fact that the first legal settlement of this western country was the result of a compact between a company of men and the United States Government. The effect of this compact was vital, national. The little yellow Ohio Company contract preserved by Marietta College with reverent fidelity, is as precious a document as the Ordinance which our Government holds more dear than any of her documents, excepting only the Declaration of Independence; for this Contract between the Ohio Company and the United States Board of Treasury made possible the Ordinance; and the party of the second part in this compact was given free-hand to alter or amend this marvelous document; and when it left their hands it was so powerful an instrument that Daniel Webster said of it "I doubt whether one single law of any law-

giver ancient or modern has produced effects of more distinct, marked, and lasting character"; and our own President has called the Ordinance "The greatest blow struck for freedom and against slavery in all our history, save only Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation."

Now, whatever place be accorded to the Ordinance of 1787, it is not possible to separate it from the Ohio Company, or look upon it other than as a law formed and made effective by that Company. Of course former Ordinances were used in part as basis for that of 1787, and many men had part in its making, but the fact remains that it was made for the Ohio Company and at last put into the hands of their agent, Manasseh Cutler, for final revision.

It is more than appropriate, then, that there should stand within the city limits of Marietta a monument to the Ohio Company. The priority of the Marietta settlement is not the fact of greatest significance, since there were thousands in Pennsylvania and Virginia who were ready and eager to cross the Ohio River before the lands here were open for sale; the profound significance of the settlement was that it was made by a Company, under the terms of a compact with the United States Government, this compact making possible the enactment of the Ordinance which gave free government to all the great Northwest.

Archer B. Hulbert.

Marietta, Ohio, December 5, 1906

FULL PROGRAM OF THE WEEK

Tuesday, October 16

Union Veteran Association of Washington County, Col. T. W. Moore, President; L. J. Cutter, Secretary.

2:00 P. M. Regimental Reunions.

7:00 P. M. General Campfire in the Auditorium. General R. B. Brown, National Commander of G. A. R., principal speaker. Annual parade Wednesday morning.

Wednesday, October 17

State Conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution; Mrs. James L. Botsford, Regent; Mrs. William A. Smith, Secretary.

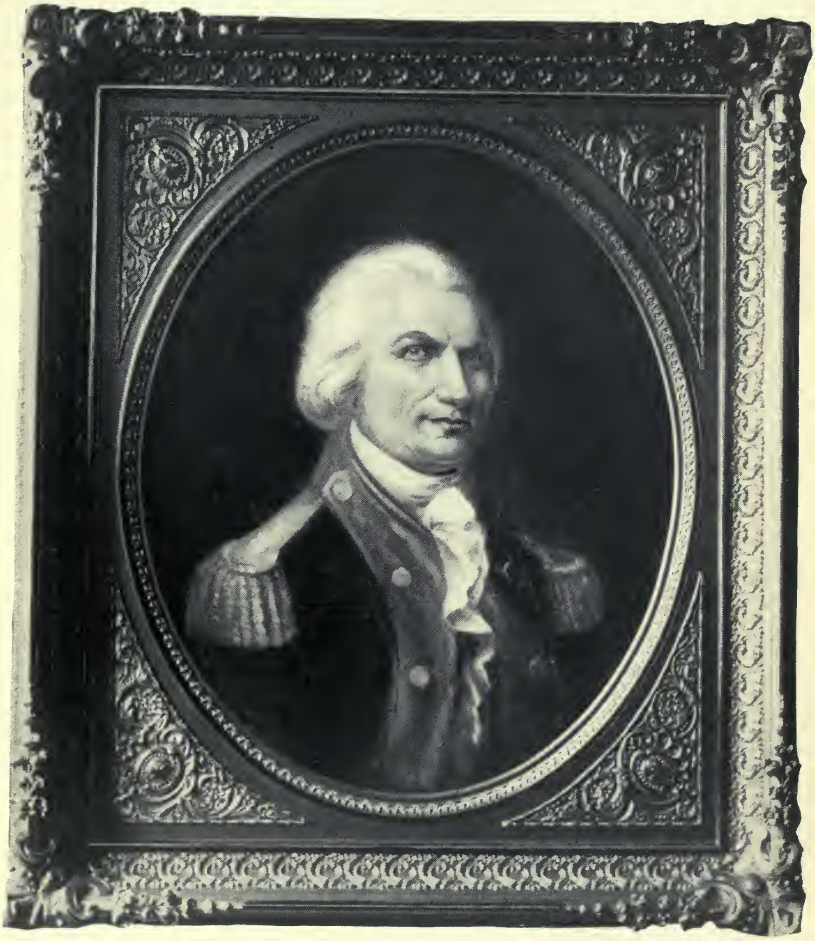
Sessions were held at 10:00 A. M. and 1:30 P. M. on Wednesday, and 10:00 A. M. on Thursday. An Address was delivered by Hon. E. O. Randall on Wednesday afternoon.

Wednesday, October 17

Marietta College Celebration.

2:00 P. M. Mid-year meeting of the Board of Trustees.

3:00 P. M. Dedication of two new buildings of Marietta College, Fayerweather Hall, a men's Dormitory, and the new Library, in large part the gift of Mr. Andrew Carnegie. Address by Pres. W. D. Mackenzie, D. D., of Hartford, Conn.



GEN. ARTHUR ST. CLAIR
Governor of the Northwest Territory.
[From painting by Filson, presented to Marietta College by W. H. Hunter.]

7:00 P. M. General Reception to the Public. The College Trustees, assisted by others, received in the new Library, the College Faculty in Fayerweather Hall and the Academy Faculty in Andrews Hall, Band Concert; College Sing; General illumination of the Campus.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18

Ohio Company Celebration under the auspices of the Marietta Board of Trade; Howard W. Stanley, President; Robert M. Noll, Secretary.

2:30 P. M. Unveiling of Bronze Tablet on Campus of Marietta College. This was preceded by a short parade escorting speakers to the Campus. Exercises included: Presentation of Tablet by Homer Lee, Esq., of New York; Unveiling by Mrs. Alice Roosevelt Longworth; Acceptance by Mayor Leeper, and President Perry of the College; Brief Addresses by Governor Harris and Vice-President Fairbanks; Historical Address by Professor Albert Bushnell Hart, of Harvard University.

7:00 P. M. Banquet at the College Gymnasium with after dinner speaking by many distinguished visitors.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18

3:30 P. M. Foot Ball Game between Marietta College and West Virginia University at Fair Grounds, Marietta.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 19

Burr-Blennerhassett Centennial under the auspices of the Business Men's League, of Parkersburg. Hon. J. N. Camden, President; George W. Summers, Secretary.

Excursion to Blennerhassett Island, leaving Mari-

etta at 1:00 P. M. (Central Time) and Parkersburg 3:00 P. M. (Eastern Time).

6:00 P. M. (Eastern Time) Luncheon to distinguished guests at Chancellor Hotel.

8:00 P. M. (Eastern Time) General Meeting of Ohio Valley Historical Society in Camden Theatre, Parkersburg. Col. Douglas Putnam, President; Archer B. Hulbert, Secretary. Address by Vice-President Fairbanks, and Historical Address by Mr. John McSweeney, of Wooster, Ohio.

STORY OF WEDNESDAY

The story of Wednesday, October 17, is one that will forever live in the annals of Marietta College, containing as it does the first chapter of the history of the New and Greater Marietta. At the opening of the year 1905 Mr. Andrew Carnegie's promise to Marietta came as welcome news to all friends of the old college; despite obstacles of no mean proportions a sum exceeding forty thousand dollars was subscribed for the two new buildings which now on this beautiful October day were to be set apart by solemn service to the high mission for which they were erected.

Though the Library was not fully completed, both Library and Fayerweather Hall were royally dressed for the auspicious occasion through the efforts of Mrs. Mills and her cohorts of workers. A profusion of bunting and an ocean of autumn foliage transformed the Library into a bower of beauty, while Fayerweather Hall was ablaze with blue and white banners and streamers.

The mid-year meeting of the Trustees was held at two o'clock in the President's office, at which encouraging reports were read and accepted. An hour later before a splendid audience, with the Marietta Band discoursing music from the platform erected beside the gigantic stone which was to bear the Ohio Company's tablet, the Library and Dormitory were appropriately dedicated.

The beautiful scene on the campus during Wednesday afternoon was but a foretaste of the brilliant pageant of the evening. Never in its history, according to the "oldest inhabitant," had the college campus been so brilliantly illuminated. Long lines of swinging Japanese lanterns marked the walks to and between the five brightly lighted buildings where the receptions of the evening were being held.

The full Marietta Band played throughout the evening. At eight o'clock there was a College sing, led by Professor Goodrich, which was greatly enjoyed, then the bonfire was lighted and the students had a walk around. While this entertainment was going on outside, the more formal reception was proceeding within the buildings. The receiving line in the Library was a varying one, only President and Mrs. Perry being present throughout, some of the Trustees and their wives, some of the Board of Trade reception committee being present a part of the time. Among those in the receiving line during the evening were Mr. Howard Stanley, Congressman and Mrs. B. G. Dawes, Representative and Mrs. Geo. White, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Follett, Congressman Ralph Cole and Mrs. Wade Ellis. The presence here for an hour of Governor Harris, and later for another hour of Congressman and Mrs. Longworth brought immense numbers anxious to see and greet them. It was a difficult matter to handle the crowd, but by help of a good many volunteers it was done successfully. In Andrews Hall, which was tastefully trimmed, Professor and Mrs. Wolfe and the Academy Faculty welcomed the public. Here were also displayed portraits of Rufus Putnam, Manasseh Cutler and Governor St. Clair, as well as the original contract made by the United States with the Ohio Company, and which has

recently been handsomely framed in oak from the old Congregational Church. This, the first deed ever given by the United States, is the most precious document the College owns. In the new dormitory, Fayerweather Hall, Dean and Mrs. Chamberlin, with other members of the College Faculty, were in the receiving line in the main club room. The whole building was lighted and open, and a very large number of people inspected the sumptuous provision made for the students. Two floors are fully furnished and ready for immediate occupancy. Light refreshments were served in this building. Altogether there never have been so many people on the campus and in the buildings as on this evening, and all seemed to have a good time. At times the crush became severe about the library entrance, but the crowd was very orderly, good natured and respectful, and was handled without difficulty.

PROGRAM OF WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON

Music by the Marietta Band.

Invocation, Rev. George R. Gear, D. D.

Historical Statement on behalf of the Trustees, William W. Mills.

Dedication of Library, Pres. A. T. Perry.

Response on behalf of the Faculty, Dean J. H. Chamberlin.

Dedication of Fayerweather Hall, Pres. A. T. Perry.

Response on behalf of the Students, George S. Humphrey, '07.

Music.

Oration, President W. D. Mackenzie, D. D., of Hartford, Conn.

Benediction.

ADDRESSES OF WEDNESDAY

HISTORICAL STATEMENT BY WILLIAM W. MILLS

The buildings which we dedicate today are the first visible expression of the New Marietta. Born with the century, the idea of the New Marietta has been an inspiration to present accomplishment, and will continue an incentive until hopeful dreams are made glorious realities.

The bequest of Daniel B. Fayerweather and the beneficence of Dr. D. K. Pearsons enabled old Marietta to liquidate its obligations, so that for the first time in its history, the Treasurer reported to the Trustees on June 12, 1900, that "the College has no debts."

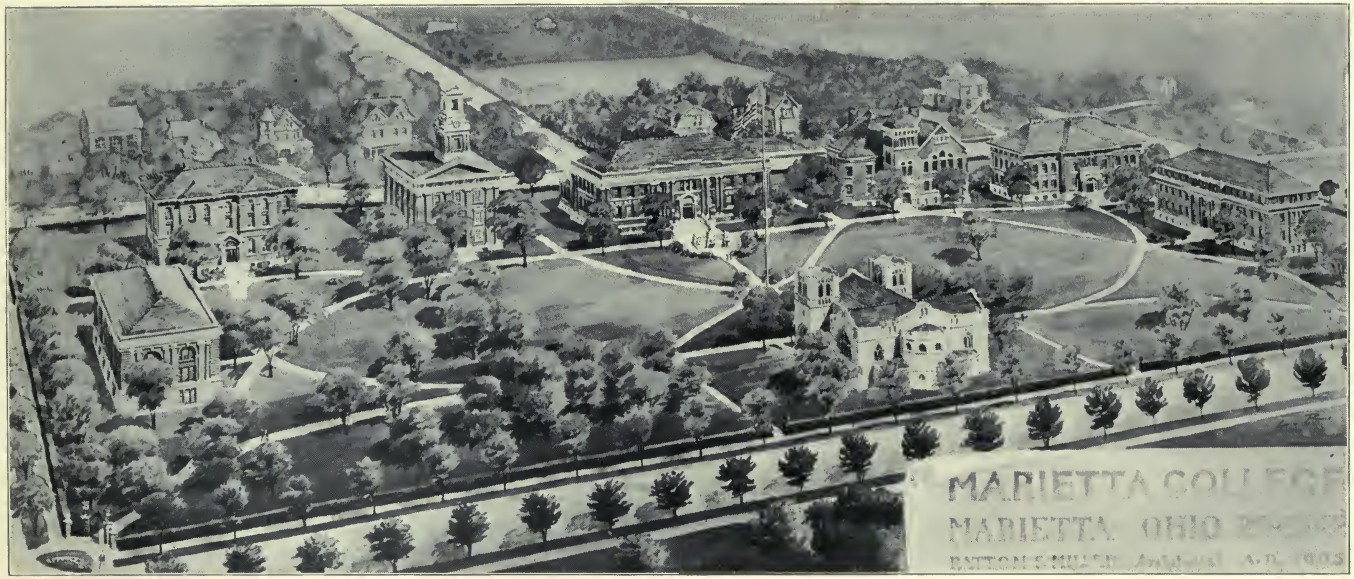
Thus was the way prepared for the New and Greater Marietta, which beginning with that day, has held fast all that was good, great and noble in the old, and has pressed splendidly forward, without the incubus of debt, to meet the opportunities and obligations of the Twentieth Century

Plans for enlargement were made, but it was not until Andrew Carnegie, on January 27, 1905, made his offer of $40,000 on condition that an equal amount be raised as a "Building and Repair Fund" that the way was open for an increase in the physical equipment of the institution. By July 1st of the same year, Mr. Carnegie's conditions were met, and $40,023 had been subscribed by 287 Alumni and friends.

Messrs. Patton and Miller, of Chicago, were selected as the architects, and a bird's eye view of the Campus, showing the proposed new buildings and changes in the old ones, was prepared. The miniature of this view is familiar to you all. In it are indicated two focal points. One, the Library, before which we are now assembled, the literary and scholastic center of the institution, on either side of which, and on the same level, extend the buildings devoted to the study of language, science, philosophy and the arts. Immediately opposite the library, and facing it, on the line of Fourth street, will be erected at no very distant day, we hope, the Chapel which will be the focal point of the religious activities of the institution, so important in the Christian College of the type of Marietta. Between these two buildings will be reared a tall flag staff from the top of which will float our country's flag. Thus, true religion and higher education as taught on the Campus of the New Marietta will forever foster and encourage pure and exalted patriotism.

At the lower end of the Campus has been erected the new three story and basement Dormitory, 137 by 40 feet, with accommodations for fifty-four students, to which has appropriately been given the name of Fayerweather Hall. At the other end of the Campus near to and parallel with Putnam street is the point where it is hoped some friend of the College may some day erect a fire proof Hall of History. What more appropriate place in all the land for such a building? Another building to be erected between Andrews Hall and Butler street will complete the quadrangle. Still another important structure, not shown on the picture, is rapidly approaching completion, the Central Heating Plant near the corner of

Gymnasium and Tennis Courts President's House Observatory Athletic Field at Right



MARIETTA COLLEGE CAMPUS (Architects' Design)

Historical Building (Proposed) Alumni Memorial Hall Erwin Hall Library Chapel (Proposed) Andrews Hall Dormitory (Proposed) Fayerweather Hall

Fifth and Butler streets. With this completed, the College will dedicate three new buildings in this good year of 1906. Plans also contemplate an entire renovation and partial reconstruction of Alumni Hall, now occupied by the Library, Erwin Hall and Andrews Hall. When this is done, the hot water heating system now installed in the new buildings will be extended to them.

Before this comprehensive scheme was decided on, it was necessary to determine what disposition to make of the Dormitory then standing on the site of the new Library building. The building was the oldest on the Campus, having been erected in 1832, for the Marietta Collegiate Institute, and Western Teachers Seminary. When Marietta College was chartered in 1835, it was occupied as recitation hall, chapel and dormitory, and continued so to be used until the completion in 1850 of the structure now called Erwin Hall. Around the building clustered many sacred memories connected with the old College, which added sweetness to its historic value. It was decided to retain it if possible and to properly repair it, for it had fallen into a condition approaching dilapidation. Expert examination however by the architects and by capable builders revealed certain defects in construction that would necessitate an expenditure equal to the cost of a new building to properly repair and reconstruct it. It was also proposed to move it to a point between Andrews Hall and Butler street, but this was decided impracticable, and before final decision skilled house movers from Chicago and Pittsburg were brought here to estimate the cost. Reluctantly therefore, and only after every alternative had been tried, it was decided to raze the structure to the ground. This was done, and the highest and most central point on the Campus was made ready for

the new Library Building and for the development of the beautiful and comprehensive scheme of the architects. I believe the wisdom of this decision has already been generally approved.

October 5, 1905, is a memorable date in the history of the College, for on that day contracts were let for the construction of Fayerweather Hall to Chas. W. Dowling of Marietta, and of the Library Building to Dickison, Beardsley and Foreman, also of Marietta, and the ground was staked out for the first named structure. Work was almost immediately begun on both buildings, the old Dormitory being first torn down by the contractors for the Library. Such of the old material as was suitable has been used in the construction of the new building, and as far as possible local labor and material has been utilized in both. The corner stones of both buildings were laid with suitable ceremonies January 23, 1906. The dimensions of the main building of the Library are 115 by 51 feet, with a fireproof stack room 46 by 35 feet, at the rear capable of holding 175,000 volumes. In it will be placed on metal stacks, the more than 60,000 volumes now in the Library, including the priceless collection of Americana given to the College by Hon. R. M. Stimson. On the upper level of this stack the Charles Goddard Slack collection of Historical documents and prints will find a fitting home. The main structure, consisting of two stories and basement, is conveniently divided into reading, lecture, seminar and librarian's rooms. The progress on the different buildings has been retarded somewhat by unfavorable weather, and the failure of sub-contractors to furnish material promptly, so that neither of them is today entirely finished. Grateful recognition is here made of the fidelity of

contractors and workmen all through the building period.

The cost of the three new buildings, when completed, furnished, including architects' fees, will be approximately as follows:

Library $65,000.00.

Fayerweather Hall, $34,000.00.

Central Heating Plant, including the hot water system installed by W. H. Schott, of Chicago, and radiation in the two new buildings, $23,000.00.

Making a total of $122,000.00, of which $60,753.27 have already been paid the different contractors. $97,837.58 of the amount needed have already been secured and it is believed the balance will be in the treasury before the final payments are due. The architects wisely selected the simple, classic lines of the Colonial as the style for all the buildings, excepting possibly the Chapel where they propose to use the Gothic.

This Library and yonder Fayerweather Hall are beautiful examples both without and within of this style of architecture, and of its adaptation to the requirements of the small College. When this group of buildings is completed and the Campus beautified by the art of the landscape architect, when laboratories are enlarged and recitation rooms made more attractive, when the present able Faculty is supplemented by the addition of several new professors, when the equipment of the institution is in all respects adequate to the demands of the times, then will be realized in part some of the dreams of the present. As the New Marietta becomes the greater Marietta, let us hope that

"Hither shall troop the eager generations,
With youth and hope and wonder in their eyes.
And hence shall pass for healing of the nations,
Men that have learned the love of truth, the hate of lies."

DEDICATION OF THE LIBRARY

President Perry then dedicated the Library in the following words:

This noble building made possible by the generous gift of Andrew Carnegie stands a beautiful example of architect's genius and builder's skill, generous in its proportions, ample in its provision for the future. This building we do now set apart to be the storehouse of learning and the work-shop of the brain, the center of the intellectual life of this College. The literary treasures of all centuries will here be preserved to be a guide and inspiration to countless generations. Here coming throngs of students shall browse in pleasant pastures and dig for ore in rich mines, and gain knowledge, and power, and ambition to achieve. May this lofty purpose be fully realized in this and many years to come.

RESPONSE ON BEHALF OF THE FACULTY

Responding to President Perry on behalf of the Faculty, Dean Joseph H. Chamberlin said:

President Perry, Ladies and Gentlemen — This is a day of joyous fruition for the Trustees, Faculty, students, citizens and friends of Marietta College. We see our long cherished hope grandly realized today as we dedicate our two new substantial and attractive buildings. Nor are we rejoicing simply because we have something new, as a boy with a new top or a man with a new automobile. There are abundant reasons for our great gratification at these dedicatory exercises. Rarely in the history of any College, except the very largest and wealthiest, are two such buildings dedicated on the same day; or buildings so vital to the life of any institution and so

necessary to the successful continuance of the work of Marietta College.

If you will but step into the Library room in Alumni Memorial Hall yonder, you will realize in a moment the necessity of much ampler accommodations both for the library itself and for those using it. The room is so crowded that disorder seems triumphant, and mental as well as physical action is hampered. We are glad that the Board of Trustees were able to make Mr. Carnegie see that our necessity was his opportunity.

Remain in the room but one half hour observing, under the direction of our courteous librarian, the richness of its contents, the rare books, the priceless original documents, the beautiful works of art, and you will surely be impressed with the fact that the loss would be irreparable should the building be destroyed by fire. Here we have a fire proof room where we can place in safety the rich treasures which are endangered in their present location, and for this we feel that we should be genuinely grateful.

Modern methods of instruction make the library more and more the center of the intellectual life of a College. It is the student's work-shop. There are laboratories properly equipped for experimental work in the sciences. The library is the laboratory of all the students especially for their work in History, Literature, Social Science and Philosophy. Such a laboratory should be spacious, thoroughly adapted in construction and equipment to the needs of the students, and artistic in all its appointments. For while there is truth as well as humor in the remark that if you wish to train the child aright you should begin with his grandmother; which means, I suppose, that heredity is a large factor in the determination of character, yet there are some of us who believe that

environment is also a powerful influence, and so rejoice that in the future our students will feel the uplift of the most favorable and inspiring surroundings in our new library home.

Yet once more our joy is increased on this occasion by the belief that this new edifice will strengthen still further the bond between Marietta and Marietta College For not Mr. Carnegie's liberal gift alone, but the generous gifts of citizens of Marietta, have made this splendid structure possible. When its shelves are laden with our thousands of books, our magnificent library, even more than in the past, will be at the service of all. It will be more accessible, and the purpose of the Trustees is to open it for a few hours each evening that those who are occupied with other duties during the day may have the opportunity out of business hours, to consult our numerous volumes amid delightful and restful surroundings.

Have we not then all of us, but especially the Faculty in whose behalf I speak, abundant reason for peculiar gratification today? And should we not give enthusiastic expression to our happiness? We would be unworthy of our blessings and privileges, and recreant to our trusts did we not exult in the enlarged opportunity that comes to us with buildings so beautiful without, so sumptuous within. We see in them the promise of a larger sphere of usefulness for our College in the future, and an era of wider and more positive influence. We rejoice therefore not for ourselves alone, but for the many who shall come after us to enter into the fruits of your labors, Mr. President, and the labors of the Board of Trustees, to receive and cherish and to hand on to others, as a rich heritage, the time honored traditions, the precious history, and the high ideals of Marietta College.

DEDICATION OF FAYERWEATHER HALL

Next came the dedication of Fayerweather Hall, by President Perry, who said:

"Yonder building flanking our beautiful campus, is the gift of many loyal friends of Marietta, and bears the name of one who never visited this city but who was the largest giver to the College in all its history, Daniel B Fayerweather. This building so simple yet so substantial in its structure, so complete in its appointments, so perfectly fitted to its purpose, we do now set apart to be the home of the students of Marietta College. We give it to the students of today fair and perfect; it is yours to use, to enjoy, to learn to love. As the ivy grows over its walls, may memories of pleasant friendships and blessed experiences gather about it, until it becomes a very sanctuary for all who shall have dwelt within its walls."

RESPONSE ON BEHALF OF THE STUDENTS

Mr. George S. Humphrey, '07, made the response on behalf of the students.

If there is any one who should be real happy today it is certainly the students of Marietta College. We are the ones who are to derive the benefit of the untiring labor of so many others. The citizens of our town are glad to see the College grow because of what it means to the city. The friends of the College are glad to see it prosper because they love it; because of what it has done for them, and because of their interest in the students who are now in attendance. If so many who are only indirectly concerned are thus interested in the improvements which we see now near completion, what must be the feeling of the students themselves, those who are to enjoy the fruits of so much

labor? It would be an unworthy student indeed whose heart does not swell with pride as he looks at this magnificent building, which is to be the home of so many men.

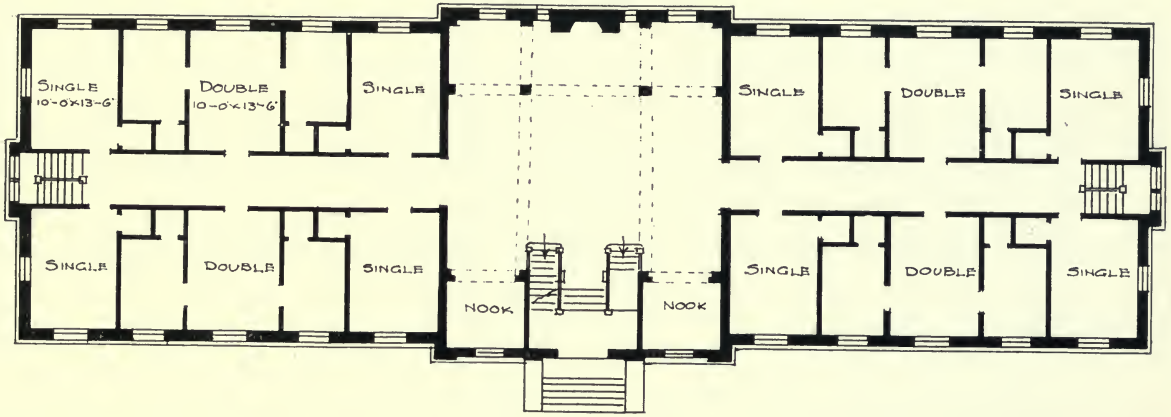
Just what will this dormitory mean to the students of this College? This question can be answered very briefly. It means a home. Think of all that is implied in that word and you will have some conception of what this building means to us. To be sure it will not be like the dear old home where mother anticipates our every want, but it will be the best substitute for the old home that can be found.

In this building will be formed hundreds of characters which will go forth into the many struggles and temptations of this busy world. Characters are not formed in a class room, they are not developed in the conjugation of Latin verbs. It is in association with his fellows that a man's character is developed.

The Student Home means better association and hence better development of character. It means more intimate friendship, more constant companionship, better co-operation, and more perfect harmony on the part of the whole student body. It means a greater activity of that indefinable but nevertheless very powerful force known as College Spirit.

The Trustees have enough confidence in us students to give this building entirely into our charge. We expect to prove to them that their confidence has been well placed, and that their labor in making such a home as this possible, has not been in vain. We have a home of which we may well be proud. There is not a finer home in the whole city than ours, and we expect to see to it that no one shall mar the beauty of our building. We expect to have just lots of fun, but it is all to be legitimate fun; fun that will do harm to

FAYERWEATHER HALL



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

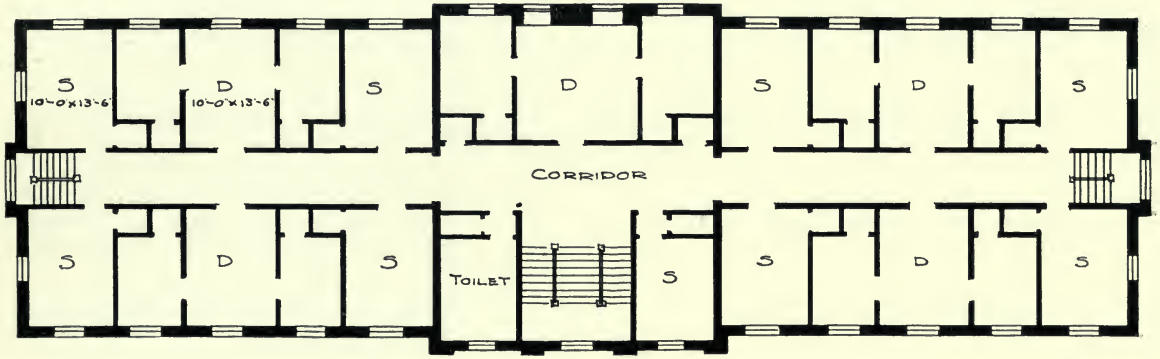
DORMITORY

FOR

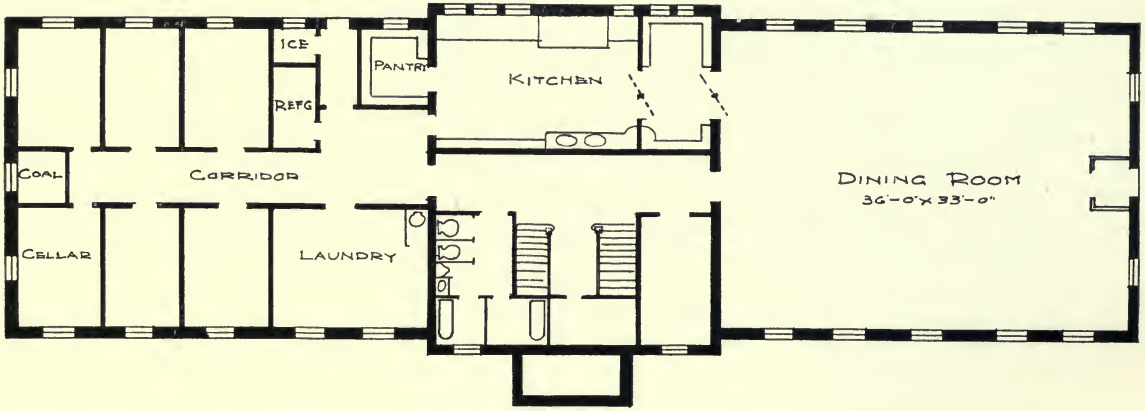
MARIETTA COLLEGE

MARIETTA

SCALE: 1/16" = 1'-0"



SECOND & THIRD FLOOR PLAN
DORMITORY
FOR
MARIETTA COLLEGE



BASEMENT PLAN

nobody and injury to no property, but at the same time be genuine fun. Work and play will both receive their due attention.

And so in accepting this building as our own, we wish to thank all who have contributed in any way to its construction. Hoping that you will not be disappointed in your expectations, but that every year will add to the pleasure which you feel today, and looking forward to a helpful association together, we promise to do our utmost to create within the walls of this dormitory a happy, harmonious Student Home.

THE SPIRIT OF THE HIGHER EDUCATION

WILLIAM DOUGLAS MACKENZIE, D. D.

President Hartford Theological Seminary

From ancient times it has been felt that the education of the young determines the character of the State; or, as it is sometimes expressed, what you wish any nation to become you must put into its schools. In this country it is idle to insist on the importance of the problem of education. No nation in all history has made broader or more varied or more costly efforts to deal with it. Today Europe is as much interested in the educational experiments of this country as in her commercial achievements. They are interesting because they are being carried out on so large a scale, on so many different lines, at such vast expense. It must be quite evident that the American people are thus insistent with themselves in the matter of education for something more than merely industrial development. The multiplication of technical schools is a necessary and a good thing. But neither is it the key to the ultimate problem nor the best explanation of the spirit and purpose of the leaders in education. These are revealed more clearly in that public school system which in most of the States leads from the Kindergarten to the College and University. When you see the children of foreigners who can hardly speak the English language swept by hundreds and thousands into the school, when you hear them rise in their class rooms side by side with

descendants of New England Puritans and Virginian planters, — when you find them kindling to the story of American freedom and the ideals of the American spirit, you catch a glimpse of the real power and direction of the educational work of the country.

It is putting the matter superficially when it is said, as too often it is, that the fundamental aim and motive of universal education is to give every boy and girl a chance in the race for wealth. Deep down among the strongest motives of all true educators is the desire to set the spirit free, to emancipate from the thraldom of ignorance and those tyrannical superstitions which ignorance breeds with appalling profusion, the minds of all the members of a self-governing nation. To produce a whole nation of free and righteous citizens is infinitely more than to make able business men, or to train keen inventors; to instruct them in the secret of self mastery is more divine even than to increase their mastery of the forces and resources of nature; although in each case you cannot do the one without the other. The life is more than meat and the body than raiment. We cannot be truly and fully human if we live by bread alone. The spiritual nature of man has its own peculiar universe which is not to be stated in terms of material facts and the formulae of Mathematics, whose values are measured only by the deep instincts of the soul. Plato long ages ago said that truth is the natural food of that nobler part of man. He also laid it down as a fundamental principle that the highest aim, and the noblest outcome of deep and wise and prolonged education will be that knowledge of the Absolute Good in which alone our highest self can really and glorious live. And I am persuaded that the vast majority of

teachers in this country in all departments realize that Plato was right. When you would pursue truth to her real and eternal home, where can you stay your feet until you reach the perfect good? And if you seek through all supernal realms for that in which the good forever dwells, you will open your eyes one bright and awful day to see the face of God. By implication all education, even that which trains the eye and hand, is dealing with the soul, and by inevitable movements of the soul, that true self within us; all stages and phases of real education are found to reflect those deepest beliefs, those surest convictions, those dearest possessions, which we name by the sacred name of religion.

It is important to remind ourselves here and on this occasion that the education of a country is to be tested not only by the extent and efficient of its elementary schools, but by the standards and aims of its higher education. And this for two reasons. First, it is the highest schools which produce the largest number of those men and women whom we regard as the leaders of the country. The ideals of the nation are being shaped, her practical policy is being directed most powerfully, by those who have in one way or another won for themselves an advanced education. And the majority of these have obtained it in the colleges, universities and professional schools. Secondly, it is a higher and the highest schools which inform the spirit and sustain the efficiency of education even of little children. The principle is being recognized more widely every year that it requires the best trained minds to deal most powerfully with the minds of the youngest, and touch them to the finest issues. Ripe culture, large wisdom, the trained will, as well as the tender sympathies which

wide study ought to give, these are all needed, if the full meaning of education is to be realized among the myriad little ones, who fill the schools today and rule the land tomorrow. It is the quality of the highest institutions which determines that of all below them. The country with the best Colleges will, in these democratic days, do the most even for those multitudes who will never be hazed as freshman or gowned as graduates, for those who will sweat in foundries and win our living from the soil.

When we ask ourselves what it is that these higher schools are intended to give, the answer will come in these words: Power, Culture, Purpose. It is hard to discuss them separately for each, when rightly understood, implies the other. Nevertheless each has its distinctive note.

And first of Power. Knowledge is Power. And yet we are warned by many and great authorities that the education which aims only at knowledge is the destruction of power. President Hadley has pointed this out in his clear and convincing way. "We are," he says, "in the presence of a combination of causes which produces a real danger that our teachers will lay too much stress on knowledge and too little on power." "The pupils with few exceptions enjoy being taught knowledge and do not enjoy being taught power." And he gives in illustration. "Many a boy has suffered actual injury by studying too extensively into the phenomena of force before he has mastered the mathematical principles which regulate them." It is not always easy to draw the line between these two results in all departments of instruction. But it is a distinction of real importance. The educated man, the man of power, has trained and disciplined his mind by laying hold of methods of inves-

tigation rather than the accumulation of the mere results. He has grasped the principles that underlie the study of History and Philosophy, he has mastered the grammar and structure of language, and not merely read books about Philosophy or ended his language work when he was just able to look up the interesting derivation of "horticulture" and "tribulation." Much knowledge comes with these processes; but the knowledge is less than the discipline, the numbers of facts remembered are not nearly so important in his life-endowment as the power which he has gained over these instruments by which facts are discovered, arranged, remembered and controlled.

The danger referred to by President Hadley has crept too far into some even of the great universities where competition among elective courses has not been always healthy, either for those teachers who are tempted to be popular, or for those students who are tempted to pursue the lines of mere personal interest and passing fashion.

The second great aim of higher education is best expressed by that much abused and most necessary word "culture." A few years ago, when some of us were in our enthusiastic and happy student days, this term was much discussed; and Mathew Arnold was called the Apostle of Culture. Notwithstanding some serious defects in his use of the term, and his application of it to contemporary situations, I believe that no better, no more dignified, and stimulating description of it has been given than his own. "Culture is properly described," he says, "not as having its origin in curiosity, but as having its origin in the love of perfection; it is a study of perfection. It moves by the force, not merely or primarily of the scientific passion for pure knowledge, but also of the moral and

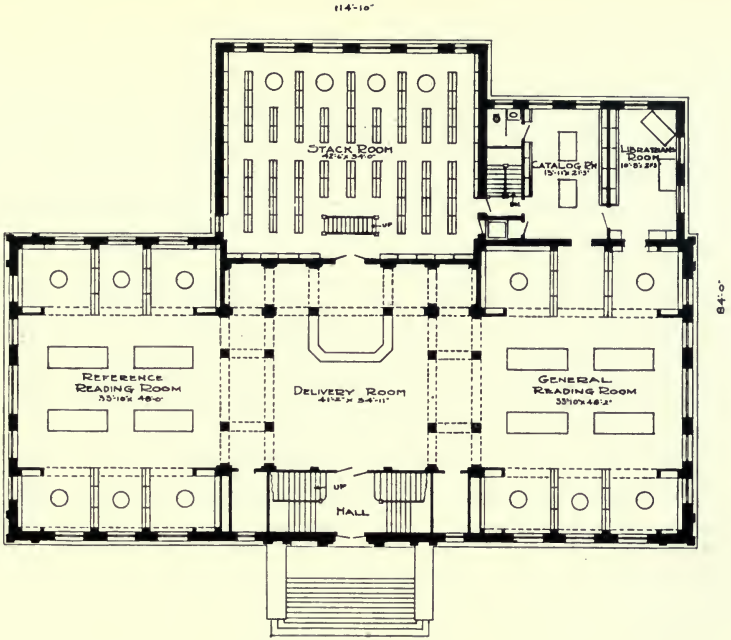
social passion for doing good." Now I am free to admit that Arnold's definition of culture was evidently colored by the argument which he had it in mind to pursue in his further discussion of religion, and the religious situation in England. And in that case, this may be said, that culture as we often understand it, is something more than that power of which we have already spoken, and something less than that purpose of which we must speak later. A man has culture in so far as he has interest in and appreciation for other lines of power than those in which he is professionally concerned. As Professor Paulsen has said, "Only such knowledge is valuable to the individual as either serves to give him professional culture, or intensifies his general culture or both." Now this general culture it is the interest of every man to acquire, and it is one of the main functions of a College or a university to bestow. A certain foreign visitor whose own widely and highly trained powers gave him the right to judge and to speak, on visiting a great university was amazed to find in it a number of professors who are known as specialists, but who had not interest beyond their particular field of investigation. His comment was that these were able and learned, but not *educated,* men. We shall never make a great nation out of men whose energies are all narrowed to their own trade or profession. We shall never make a great College or university out of a company of mere specialists. Culture is essentially a power to sympathize with the minds of other men, to feel the value of other labors than our own, to be able to walk at sunset arm in arm with our neighbor in his fields, when we have done a hard day's work in our own. And the power, the heart to do this can only come to men who in their own self-culture

or in their College course have been led by trained minds into various fields of discipline and instruction.

The great dangers of general culture are twofold. One is described with great force by Paulsen who finds it where a man's culture has made him bitterly discontented with that line of life in which he must work for his bread and butter all his days. Culture has injured him, if it only becomes the stimulant of his vagrant and vain ambitions, instead of comforting and sweetening his permanent lot and task. The other comes when culture renders a man so sympathetic towards all forms of belief, so appreciative of the difficulties which haunt every conviction, so keenly aware of the partial blindness which seems necessary to every form of real enthusiasm, and of that sense of failure which is apt to follow all passionate pursuit of ideals, that his own ardors are cooled, his own desire for the attainment of good is smothered by the fogs of doubt, and turned into the sneers of despair. Then you have that monster of education whom we have learned to call the cynic. He is to be seen too often today in the academic world, he is too much in evidence among our smaller poets and playwrights, among our delicate essayists; and he is found even among our instructors of youth.

What shall save us from this strange anomaly, this unnatural product of our schools. Salvation from cynicism can only be found, when in the discipline of man's powers, along with a gift of culture, we give him a great purpose. For the cynic is seldom to be found among men of action, whose souls are on fire with a great zeal. Education is not complete and even the highest education has become a disaster and source of shame, unless it plants in a man, unless it nourishes, and guides and enlightens, the will to be of use. Mathew Arnold saw this with the utmost

THE NEW CAMPUS



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

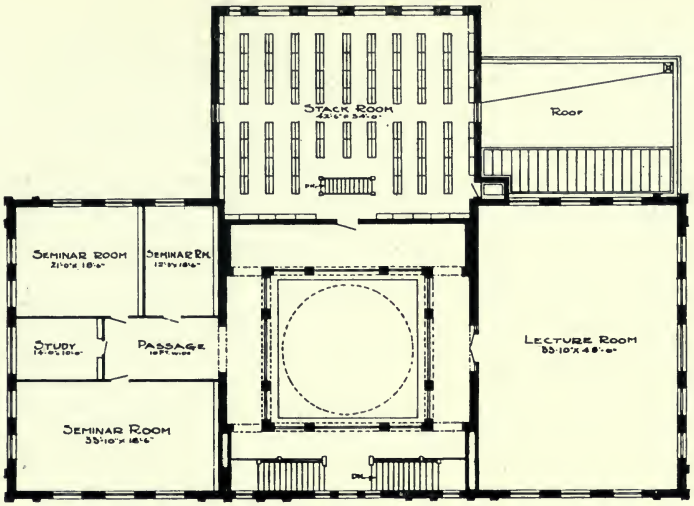
MARIETTA COLLEGE LIBRARY

MARIETTA OHIO

Scale 1/16"=1'-0"

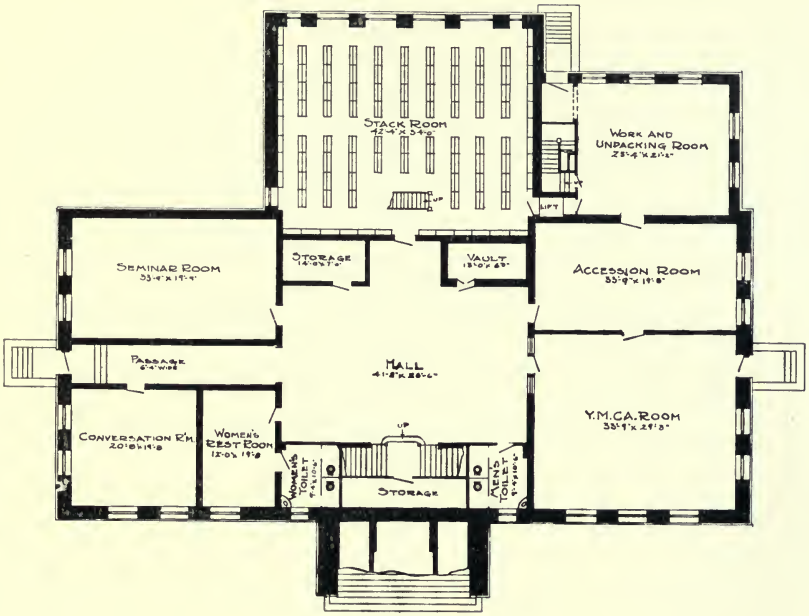
PATTON & MILLER ARCHITECTS

-CHICAGO-ILL.-



Second Floor Plan
Marietta College Library
Marietta Ohio
Scale 1/16"=1'-0"

Patton & Miller Architects
-Chicago Ill.-



BASEMENT PLAN

MARIETTA COLLEGE LIBRARY

MARIETTA OHIO.

Scale 1/16"=1'-0"

PATTON & MILLER-ARCHITECTS
-CHICAGO-ILL.-

clearness when he said that culture is not only to be found in curiosity and clearness, but in the purpose "to make reason and the will of God prevail." A man who has no purpose above having enough to eat and drink is no more than an animal. And the man whose only delight is to sun himself in the light of intellectual glory — he also has failed to be man. Some central passion must fill his heart, some high and noble endeavor must gather to itself all his powers, and consecrate all his acquirements. To make each man clear about that, to help each youth in the years when his nature is opening to the joy and task of a human life, that is the god-like labor of those who are engaged in the highest form of education. It is purpose, worthy and noble purpose, which alone can fill a man's culture with warmth, and his power with light. And no man can ever name or know the supreme purpose of his own life, who has not discovered the purpose of that God who gave him being and gives him love.

I believe that in the carrying out of this threefold labor the American College has a peculiar influence and a splendid history before it. Some authorities indeed have wondered whether the rise of the great State universities does not menace the existence of the small Colleges. It has seemed as if between the upper and nether millstones of the public high school and the public university, the independent College must be ground into powder. And several of these Colleges, under pressure of this dread, have consented to lay aside their traditional independence through some form of affiliation with the larger institutions. But such is not the view which most of us cherish today among these surroundings and in this celebration. The College which has had its origin in religious zeal, and to this almost all those to which I refer

must be traced, is a unique and powerful product of American soil. Its exact kind does not exist in any other land. It was only possible where a vast territory was being covered by a free and self-propelling population, where men and women arose who cherished lofty ideals for the youth and the whole future of the land they loved. They laid the foundations of their Colleges often with tears of joy and deeds of costly self-sacrifice. The institutions which were thus created have a permanent and immeasurable significance. It does not require hostile criticism of our State or other great universities, to say, that after they have performed their noblest functions they leave a large and even essential place for the independent college. If we still call the College Christian, we do not mean to say that the State university is without religion. If we suggest that a kind and quality of work can be done here better than there, it does not imply that there are not other kinds of work which can be better done there than here. To claim all the virtues for either institution is to speak with that exaggeration which is always near to insincerity.

It is especially in relation to the second and third of the great functions of education that a well equipped College can contribute some elements of its own to the character, ideals and history of the nation. Power, it can and must confer upon its students, power to work with disciplined mind in their life calling. To fail there is to resign the right to live at all. But on that firm basis I believe it can do its most distinctive work for the general culture and religious spirit of its students. Some seem to imagine that culture is only to be found where multitudinous chairs and courses offer their rival attractions. On the other hand, just because its choices in the list of studies are fewer, the College can insist on a

curriculum, for every student, which shall give him a good grounding in all the fundamental instruments of culture. And just because its students and teachers are fewer there can be brought into play a directness, an intensity, and a discrimination which are impossible amid the crowded classrooms the more formal relation, the more casual and concentrated intercourse of institutions which are as large as some cities, and whose distinctions — social, economic, intellectual and religious — are as numerous and as strictly drawn almost as in the outer world. The teachers themselves in independent Colleges are brought inevitably into closer and more constant relations with men of other departments than their own, and are able to oversee the cultural as well as the specialist development of their students. I am aware that a small institution can miss its mark as completely as a large, and in some large institutions through the influence of powerful and inspiring personalities, this closer gardening of young lives can be done and is producing finest fruit. But I am speaking of those deep and natural tendencies which stir in all human breasts, and which in the long run do have their own way with the life and work of every institution which society may create.

And now let me say a word or two on the special educational significance of the two buildings which today Marietta College has the happiness of dedicating to this high service of God and country.

All knowledge is a social product. As soon as we rise above those levels of animal life in which what we ignorantly call instinct has full play, we find all living individuals teaching each other. No man learns or achieves anything wholly by himself. No discovery in science, no new step in philosophy, is ever the sole product of a mind working in isolation. In Col-

lege life, this becomes very clear to every thoughtful Freshman as he opens his eyes in his new world. "Much is to learn, much to forget", and he must put his own individual strength into the double task. But he soon finds that he cannot do it alone. Besides his living and professional teachers, he finds himself in contact with a body of students and the literature of many ages. The three educational forces of a College are these, the classroom, the dormitory, and the library, when grasped and firmly used by the will of a young and ardent soul.

It is perhaps only in after years that he will know, in looking back, how much he learned from his fellow students. He thought of them only as friends; some of them he will learn to speak of as his best instructors, his wisest guides, his purest sources of inspiration. Unhappy the College man who, casting back his eyes to those dear years, recalls not some student faces which he believes to have been among God's best gifts to him! He called them but his friends. What has Bacon said in his own great way about Friendship? Let us listen to those high tones:

"The second fruit of friendship is healthful and sovereign for the understanding, as the first is for the affections. For friendship maketh indeed a fair day in the affections, from storm and tempests; but it maketh daylight in the understanding, out of darkness and confusions of thought; nor is this to be understood only of faithful counsel, which a man receiveth from his friend; but before you come to that, certain it is, that whosoever has his mind fraught with many thoughts, his wits and understanding do clarify and break up in the communicating and discoursing with another; he tosseth his thoughts more easily; he marshalleth them more orderly; he seeth how they look when they are turned into words; finally he wax-

eth wiser than himself; and that more by an hour's discourse, than a day's meditation." What more beautiful thing can be done for a College and for many generations of young men, than to provide for them this home where these splendid influences can be mutually exercised and experienced. Happy the builders of Fayerweather Hall, and happy the men who there shall find as Bacon puts it in another place, that "Example teacheth, company comforteth, emulation quickeneth, glory raiseth."

And the library of a College has a power even greater and more vital than a dormitory. For there the student inherits the labors of the greatest minds in the whole history of man. In the hush of that room I always feel as though I were in a holy place, as if I were encompassed by a great cloud of witnesses, august and kingly. To feel as you enter that they are waiting, silent and not intrusive, waiting for the man who is ready to speak with them! To know that the very words of Plato ought to be addressed to you, that the mind of Shakespeare, of whom it is said: "Others abide our question, thou art free," is ready to utter its confidences on the whole field of human experience in your ear! To grasp the fact that you may train your mind to follow the steps of Immanuel Kant as he wanders through a tangled maze of reasoning and leaves you at last on the heights in a new world, unable ever to think as a child again! To find here, offered to your scrutiny the discoveries of Newton and Darwin. To come here when you are weary and open a book that will sing in your heart the music of Shelly and Tennyson, sing it until through your pulses the river of peace is flowing again! What is there of discipline, or wisdom, or delight, which a library may not give to the man who will use it, use it as a priceless boon. Out of that communion with the

great souls of the human race, what great souls should be formed.

Happy again are they who have had any share in putting this noble building into the very heart of Marietta College. Happy the student who here shall be daily tempted and persuaded to become great readers. There is nothing more absurd, nothing more dreary, than to see a student who knows nothing but his text-book and reads nothing he is not told to read. But of the man who will hear the call of the centuries' great voices upon these shelves, who will set himself to read all he can of all kinds of things, to measure his mind against the master minds that rule the ages, and open his heart to all the regal hearts that have loved the great truths and done the great deeds, of that man it may be said that he shall walk all his days among kings. May the God of all Truth dwell in these halls and send forth one generation after another of those who here have gained control of their native powers, have won the culture of communion with noble minds in the past and present, who have received here into their eager hearts the purpose that shall make their lives sublime.

STORY OF THURSDAY

The beautiful weather on Wednesday and the large success of the reception Wednesday evening which was attended by many distinguished visitors whose arrival had not been previously announced, promised a very large audience for the important ceremony of Thursday. Even unpropitious weather failed to mar to an appreciable extent the exercises, for, sometime previous to the forming of the procession at the Ohio Land Company's Office on Washington street the Campus had begun to fill. Company B of the Seventh Regiment, O. N. G., headed by the Marietta Band, formed the escort to the Vice President and Governor. Then followed the distinguished guests and officials in carriages, followed by the Jewell Drum Corps and a large number of G. A. R. Veterans. The line of march was down Washington to Front, to Putnam, to the Campus, where the platform had been erected. The tablet was placed upon a huge block of Indiana limestone weighing sixteen and one-half tons and directly in front of the entrance to the new Library. It is designed to make a suitable approach with steps leading up each side of the monument to the level of the walk in front of the Library. The monument will thus fall perfectly into the general scheme of beautifying the grounds.

The inspiring exercises were conducted amid alternate bursts of sunshine and gusty showers, and were more than perfect in arrangement and in conduct.

At the conclusion the suppressed enthusiasm of the student-body found vent in the annual football game between Marietta and the champions from the neighboring Mountain State, Mrs. Longworth enthusiastically waving Marietta on to her first victory over West Virginia University since 1899.

In the evening a banquet under the auspices of the Marietta Board of Trade was spread in Goshorn Gymnasium at which some three hundred business men of Marietta and invited guests were seated. The event proved unexpectedly enjoyable, surpassing any banquet served in Marietta in years in point of informal enthusiasm and good fellowship. The toasts responded to by the Vice-President, Colonel Putnam, and A. D. Follett were of solid worth beyond the usual mark, while Nicholas Longworth and his Congressional comrade R. D. Cole supplied the fund of humor and by-play necessary to perfect an immensely enjoyable evening.

THE CROWDS ASSEMBLING BEFORE THE LIBRARY FOR THE UNVEILING EXERCISES

PROGRAM OF THURSDAY AFTERNOON

Music by Marietta Band

Introduction by Presiding Officer.....
.....Hon. Charles S. Dana, Marietta

Invocation.....Rev. John R. Nichols, D. D.
Pastor First Congregational Church — The Church of the Pioneers

Presentation of Tablet on behalf of the Ohio Company of Associates of New York.....
.....Homer Lee, Esq., New York City, Vice Pres.

UNVEILING OF THE TABLET

By Mrs. Alice Roosevelt Longworth

Music — "The Star Spangled Banner"

Acceptance of the Tablet on behalf of the City of Marietta, and of Marietta College.....
Mayor C. F. Leeper and Pres. A. T. Perry, D. D.

Greeting from the State of Ohio.....
.....His Excellency, Governor Andrew L. Harris

Greeting from the United States.....
His Excellency, Vice Prest. Charles W. Fairbanks

Historical Oration .....
.....Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart, LL. D.
Of Harvard University

Hymn — "America"

PRESENTATION OF THE TABLET

By Homer Lee, Esq., Vice-President of the Ohio Company of Associates of New York.

It is nearly a century and a quarter since those revolutionary officers under the lead of Gen. Rufus Putnam, met at the Bunch of Grapes Tavern in Boston on April 25th, 1786, and organized the Ohio Company of Associates. The direct fruit of that meeting has been of incalculable value to this nation. The Great Ordinance of 1787 for the government of the Northwest Territory would not have been passed in its final form had it not been for their persistence. The settlement of Marietta laid the foundation for the Commonwealth of Ohio. The influence of these pioneers shaped the development of this western region. Their names and their deeds are worthy of everlasting remembrance.

A small group of sons of Ohio, desiring to perpetuate the memory of their achievements, formed a new association under the old name, and finally became incorporated, November 29th, 1902, under the laws of the State of New York, as the Ohio Company of Associates. This company has undertaken to erect a chain of memorial tablets commemorating the stirring events of historic interest from the period when Ohio was a "vacant territory" to the time when she became a "new state northwest of the Ohio," in order that the lesson of the lives of these founders may be-

come deeply impressed upon the minds of the youth of the present and coming generations. These tablets of imperishable bronze will be placed upon sites where perpetual preservation and care will be assured.

It was planned to place the first tablet upon the walls of the sub-Treasury in New York City, which stands upon the site of the old Federal Hall. It was while meeting in this building that the Continental Congress passed the Great Ordinance of 1787, concerning the Northwest Territory, and that other ordinance so closely connected with it, authorizing the sale of lands to the Ohio Company. Through the co-operation of the lamented William McKinley before he became president, the proper authority was ultimately obtained to place the first Ohio Company memorial alongside the Washington statue without an act of Congress. This tablet was installed on November 29th, 1905, under the most flattering auspices. A guard of honor from the Army and Navy, commanded in person by Major General Frederick D. Grant, as well as details of Minute Men were in attendance. The oration of the occasion was delivered by Hon. Stewart L. Woodford to a great throng filling Wall street. The tablet was accepted on behalf of the United States by Hon. Hamilton Fish, Assistant Treasurer, and addresses were made by Lieutenant Governor Bruce, the acting Mayor of New York City and others.

The site for the second tablet was fixed here at Marietta, the first settlement in Ohio, the home and final resting place of Rufus Putnam, the great leader, and his comrades, whose bodies lie clustered about yonder ancient conical mound. The most appropriate spot in this city seemed to be the campus of Marietta College, which has become the custodian of so many of the ancient documents of the Ohio Company,

including the original records and the correspondence of General Putnam. We found these documents carefully filed away and guarded as precious treasures, but in a building not fire-proof. It is largely due to a watchful Providence that they have been preserved to find a secure home in this magnificent new library building.

It is the purpose of the new Ohio Company to erect other tablets in Boston, Hartford and, if possible, in the capitols of Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, states in whole or in part belonging to the old Northwest Territory.

And now we have gathered here to unveil the second tablet in this chain, and we all hope this memorial and the institution which stands sponsor for it, will be as lasting as the pre-historic mounds that are so conspicuous a feature of this beautiful city.

Ladies and gentlemen, it is my pleasure, on behalf of the Ohio Company of Associates of New York, to present to the city of Marietta and to Marietta College, which will be its custodian, this memorial to the brave and true men who laid the foundations of this Western Empire. May it serve its intended purpose and quicken the patriotism and devotion to high ideals of the coming generations of young people in this Commonwealth.

ACCEPTANCE OF THE TABLET ON BEHALF OF THE CITY OF MARIETTA

By His Honor Mayor Charles F. Leeper

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

It gives me much pleasure on behalf of the City of Marietta, to accept this memorial from the hands of the Ohio Company of Associates, of the City of New

THE OHIO COMPANY TABLET

York, and I assure its donors that it will ever be treasured and protected as one of the most precious remembrances our city has ever received.

In all the annals of the past no more fortunate history is to be found than that which began at Marietta on April 7th, 1788. The ordinance under which this settlement was made devoted this territory forever to equality, to education, to religion, and to liberty. This remembrance, therefore, should stimulate the citizens of our city and state, to follow the noble example of our ancestors and with the greatest reverence and veneration for the work of their hands, transmit the inheritances we have received to our posterity. So that in years to come the great principles of freedom, as established by the pioneers in the Northwest Territory, may serve as a beacon light to the civilized world. And this tablet will ever stand as a beautiful and silent tribute to the memory of that little band of pioneers who landed here from the second Mayflower, and by their industry, integrity, and perseverance have made the second Mayflower a flower of perpetual bloom. It has withstood climatic changes and grows more beautiful with age, and it will continue to spread its petals to the world, and to exhale an everlasting fragrance through the ages of recorded time.

Again, on behalf of our city, I thank you most heartily for this remembrance.

ACCEPTANCE OF THE TABLET ON BEHALF OF MARIETTA COLLEGE

By President Alfred Tyler Perry, D. D.

This College was founded by the sons of the Pioneers. It was born of the same love for education

as inspired those settlers in the wilderness to open here the first classical school in the Northwest Territory. That school, the Muskingum Academy, organized in 1797, trained the young people of this and neighboring communities for a generation. Marietta College has therefore deep roots in the past, and is bound by inheritance as well as in spirit to the great men and great movements which we today commemorate. Marietta College is proud of this connection and is devoted to the history of the early time. It has been made the custodian of the early records of the Ohio Company and the extensive correspondence and other papers of Gen. Rufus Putnam, as well as the Hildreth Collection of early documents and many journals and letters of early settlers. A few years ago Hon. Rodney M. Stimson gave to it his unsurpassed collection of books on the Northwest Territory numbering nearly 20,000 volumes. More recently Mr. Charles G. Slack has donated his wholly unique collection of historical documents and prints. Some precious relics also of the early days have come to it, and its friends long for the time when there may be gathered in a fire-proof building to be erected for the purpose on the campus, the memorials of the past which abound in this region.

May I say, also that you, sir, have done well in placing this memorial in the custody of this institution, not merely because it has manifested its interest in these things, but also because a College like this has an enduring life. Men come and go; the institution lives. Those who one day are leaders, are in a few years forgotten; but the College survives to hold up high ideals and to teach the lessons of the past to each succeeding generation.

And now, sir, Marietta College, and its Trustees

and Faculty and students accept this trust you have laid upon us and we pledge the Ohio Company of Associates of New York for ourselves and our successors, that we will guard and cherish this beautiful tablet, and will preserve for all time the memory of those deeds it commemorates. As this imperishable bronze is riveted to this stone in a union than cannot be broken, so shall these noble deeds and nobler spirit of the fathers be bound to our hearts to be an inspiration forever. And may the God of our Fathers bless our undertaking.

ADDRESS OF ANDREW L. HARRIS, GOVERNOR OF OHIO

We are reminded by this occasion that we are living in a commemorative period of our history. Ours is an era of anniversaries. We scatter flowers above the graves where sleep our patriotic dead. We rear monuments where right triumphed in the shock of battle. We inscribe on tablets of bronze and granite the enduring triumphs of peace.

Our country is fortunate in a past with messages of inspiration for us and the generations to come. Such is the event that we are met this day to celebrate.

I shall not venture upon the ground assigned to the distinguished scholar who is to follow me; but we cannot comtemplate the Ordinance of 1787 without feelings of pride and gratulation at its far-reaching and beneficent results. When it was adopted by the old Continental Congress, only one State of the Union had prohibited slavery, and that one through a decision of its suprme court. True, Vermont, which had not then formally joined the Confederation, had declared in her constitution, adopted in 1777, that no person "ought" to be bound as a slave. With this exception, if exception it may be called, the territory northwest of the River Ohio, by virtue of the Ordinance of 1787, was the first within the present limits of the United States specifically dedicated to universal liberty.

Under the authority of both England and France, slavery had previously existed in the Territory. The

THE GUESTS OF THE DAY

William W. Mills. Governor Harris. Homer Lee. Mr. and Mrs. Longworth.
Prof. A. B. Hart. Vice President Fairbanks. President Perry. Chas. S. Dana.

great Ordinance was therefore, in the region embraced, the initial emancipation proclamation of America.

The authorship of the clause prohibiting slavery has been the theme of learned controversy, and the motives that led to its unanimous adoption by Congress have been the subject of much speculation. Local self-interest and the desire for present advantage doubtless mingled, as they not infrequntly do, with humanitarian sentiment, love of freedom, and the prophetic vision of the miracle of progress to be enacted on this continent.

Certain it is, that this provision was not generally satisfactory to the pioneers who had already settled in the Territory. Some of them owned slaves; others aspired to the possession of this species of property. From the portions of the Territory now embraced in the states of Indiana and Illinois, numerous petitions were sent to Congress asking for the suspension or repeal of this section. Wm. H. Harrison, soldier, patriot and President of the United States, supposed in his later years to favor gradual emancipation, when governor of the Indiana Territory, presided over a pro-slavery convention and forwarded to Congress resolutions favoring the re-establishment of slavery in that territory. None of these memorials were favorably considered. In an adverse report on one of them, John Randolph, of Roanoke, declared, "The rapid population of the State of Ohio sufficiently evinces that the labor of slaves is not necessary to promote the growth and settlement of that region. * * * In the salutary operation of this sagacious and benevolent restraint, it is believed that the inhabitants of Indiana will, at no distant day, find ample remuneration for a temporary privation of labor and emigration."

What a verification of that prophecy is found in the subsequent history of the States of Indiana and Illinois. Today in wealth and population they far surpass the original states at the close of the Revolution, and their sturdy sons rejoice with us that they were born free.

In the experiment of a century ago, there is a lesson for the present. This beacon light of liberty that the founders raised in the wilderness called over the mountains and across the river a people alien neither in race nor in spirit to our institutions. Some of the vanguard of this western migration had shown their devotion to the infant republic on the fields of the Revolution. When the chivalrous Lafayette visited this spot in 1825, truly did he say of those veteran pioneers:

"I knew them all. I saw them at the Brandywine, at Yorktown, and Rhode Island. They were the bravest of the brave."

And in contemplation of the results that have flowed from the event that we celebrate today, as truly did he say in response to an address of welcome by the Governor of our State:

"The highest reward that can be bestowed on a revolutionary veteran is to welcome him to a sight of the blessings which have issued from our struggle for independence, freedom and equal rights. Where can those enjoyments be more complete than in the State of Ohio where even among the prodigies of American progress, we are so particularly to admire the rapid and wonderful results of free institutions, free spirit, and free industry."

The pioneers came not as taskmasters. They scorned to eat their bread in the sweat of servile brows.

On wild Monongahela's stream
They launched the Mayflower of the West,
A perfect State their civic dream,
A new New World their pilgrim quest.

They came to dignify labor by rearing homes with their own hands in this favored land. The forests made room for the garden, the orchard and the grain field; the solitude was vibrant with the sound of industry and vocal with the songs of hope and love. These builders of the State loved the fields cleared by their hands. In the triumph of free labor they and their sons rejoiced and flourished. They developed a patriotism unique in its intensity. In every fibre they were Americans.

Just now, as one hundred years ago, there is talk of a scarcity of labor. Great enterprises, we are told, await the advent of day laborers by the hundred thousand, to push them to completion. In the light of the event that we celebrate and its results, we may well ponder the character of the labor with which we are to recruit our industrial army. It must not bear the brand of servility. It must be free. And no matter from what quarter of the world it may come, in ideals and aspiration it must be thoroughly American. A few days ago, one of our great captains of industry declared that in fifty years our population will reach 200,000,000. Where are they to come from. There are countries from which our immigration cannot be too large. It is well to be choosers while we may. Great enterprises may wait; but if they are to be consumated only by lowering the standard of American labor and American living, they may well wait forever.

When the Ordinance of 1787 went into effect, there were no state lines on this side of the river. Even now we are disposed to forget them. We are justly proud of all the states that were the offspring of that

compact. You will pardon me, I know, for a special pride in Ohio, the eldest of the five. Comparisons need not be odious, and I shall certainly not offend by quoting from a well-known and reputable historian of the sister State of Indiana. He tells us that in the early period of the settlement of the Northwest Territory, those who favored the anti-slavery clause of the Ordinance for the most part remained in that portion which afterward became Ohio, while those who were opposed to it went farther west. He also declares that if this provision had not been upheld, "certainly Illinois and probably Indiana would have become slave states". Surely it must be gratifying to the citizens of Ohio to know that the pioneer fathers never faltered in allegiance to the original compact. From the day that the "Mayflower of the West", bearing the first settlers, touched the shore yonder, down to this hour Ohio has stood for universal liberty and her heart has throbbed in unison with the Ordinance. One hundred and nineteen years have passed away and the principles dear to her youth have found their way into our national constitution and have become the cornerstone of the Republic.

But liberty is not our only heritage. From the beginning this goodly land was devoted to religious freedom and popular education. Churches and schools and colleges have risen on every hand, surpassing the most sanguine anticipations of the fathers. In the teeming present the spirit of the founders will live.

As glides Oye's solemn flood
So fleeted their eventful years;
Resurgent in their children's blood,
They live on — the Pioneers.

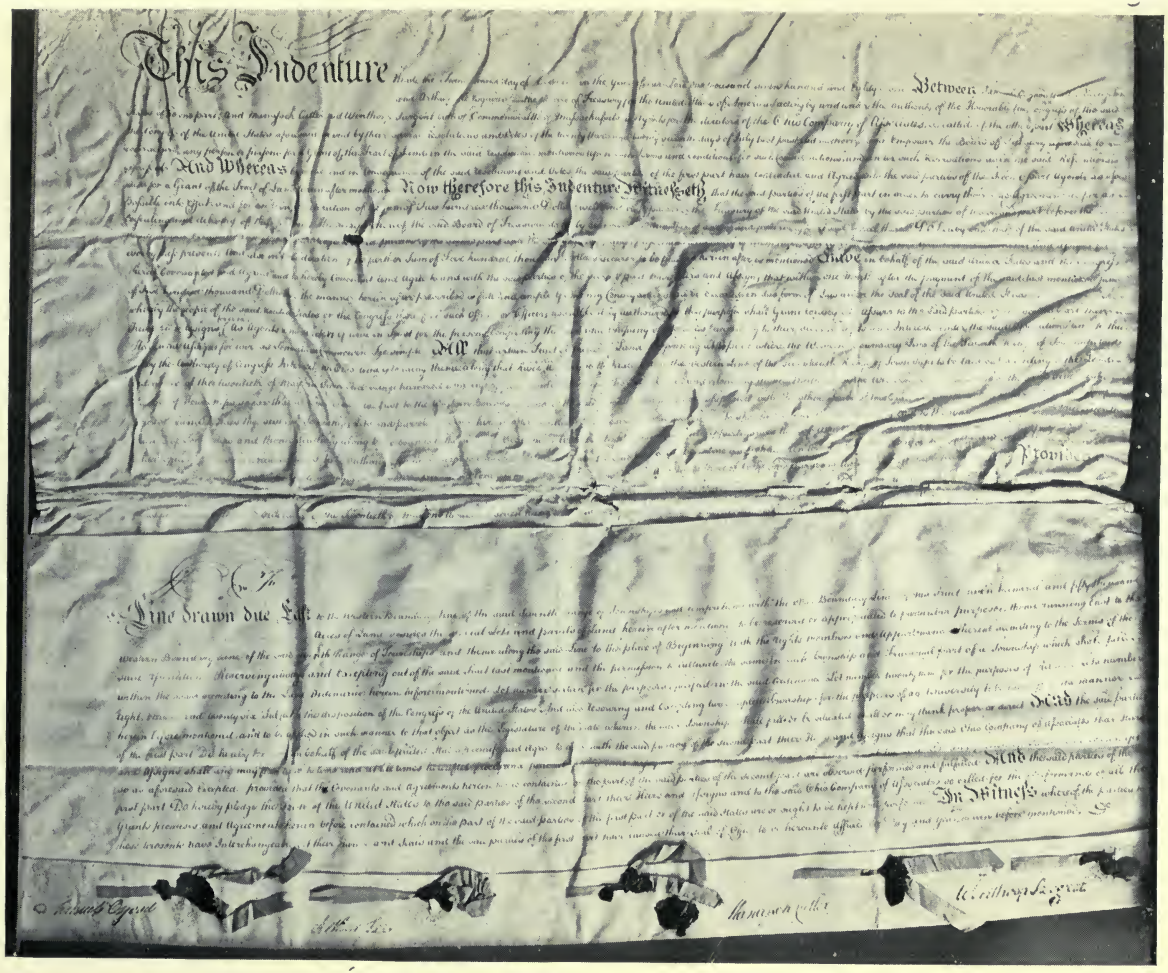
Their fame shrinks not to names and dates.
On votive stone, the prey of time:
Behold where monumental states
Immortalize their lives sublime!

It is indeed fitting that we should celebrate the triumphs of our progress on this ground dedicated to morality and learning. Inspired by the achievements of the past, grateful for our heritage and proud of our contribution to liberty and union, — the great Ordinance that has become warp and woof of our national fabric, — we may look forward with an abiding hope that the generations to come will keep step with the music of progress and raise their voices in the pledge to the Republic, —

> We will write thy story,
> We will keep thy glory
> As pure as of old for a thousand years.

ADDRESS BY VICE-PRESIDENT CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS

Mr. Chairman and Fellow Citizens: I am very much gratified, indeed, for the opportunity to participate with you in this interesting, historical ceremony. It is one of interest not only to the city of Marietta, but it is of special interest to the entire United States, for the event which we thus commemorate was of as far-reaching benefit as the limits of our Republic. There seems to have been something providential in the progress of the American people from the earliest moment until now. In every great exigency the men who laid the foundations of civil liberty and social progress have been men well fitted for the task — the sublimest in all of our entire citizenship. Those who laid the foundations of civil society and civil government here an hundred and eighteen years ago were men well qualified to build a state. The time since then is but brief when measured by the calendar but when measured by the events which have come and gone, it seems as though centuries had intervened. The spirit of those who came here into the wilderness so brief a period in the past seems to pervade the very atmosphere. As we passed through the streets today on our way hither, we have seen the buildings, erected by their hands, in which they transacted the business engaging their attention and in which they made their habitations and their homes. Ah, the influences they set in operation are as active and as forceful in our progress and development now as in the years gone



THE CONTRACT BETWEEN THE OHIO COMPANY AND THE UNITED STATES

by. The distinguished gentleman who presented this tablet on behalf of The Ohio Company expressed the hope that it would serve to perpetuate the memory of the events it is intended to commemorate. I imagine that in good time, this evidence of your loyalty and generous regard will fade away and be forgotten, but the institutions which it is sought to commemorate will be a vitalizing power in the progress of the world centuries and centuries after it has gone.

We go back to Boston, we go back to Philadelphia, yes, we go back to New York, where the Ordinance of 1787 was born — we go back with reverential admiration and profound gratitude, for in those places Republican government took shape and our patriotic ancestors dedicated the western continent to human liberty forever and forever. We go westward from the Allegheny Mountains down into the Ohio valley to the historic city of Marietta, which is one of the cradles of American liberty upon the western continent. It is fitting, indeed, my countrymen, that this evidence of our gratitude should find its abiding place here in the shadow of this venerable institution dedicated to learning. Our ancestors who came here to establish civil government and social order, to erect the American home, took thought of knowledge, took thought of the school, for they realized that American liberty would survive and survive only through the enlightenment of the great body of the people. They had a veneration for the Christian religion and they were enamoured of knowledge. They brought with them here a respect for the common school, the nursery of American patriotism.

I understand that this institution, Dr. Perry, takes root in the patriotic and lofty purpose of the pioneers of 1788. It is therefore appropriate, my countrymen, that this evidence of our appreciation

of those who did arduous work in the long ago should be committed to the kindly keeping of this venerable and generous mother of education. Long may she live and may the charge committed to her care remain as a Mecca unto which the feet of the patriots of the Republic shall come in the centuries which stretch before us with such splendid promise, and bathe their souls in its holy atmosphere.

The Northwest Territory! What an empire it is! How little those who came hither in those elder days, even in the farthest reach and sweep of their imagination, could see of the present majesty and power of the great Northwest. Ohio, God bless her, Indiana, splendid commonwealth and Michigan and Illinois and Wisconsin — five majestic members of our noble sisterhood of states dwelling forever in unity and inspired by the spirit which our fathers brought into the Muskingum Valley an hundred and eighteen years ago. They are, indeed, in the highest and best sense, an empire. Over eighteen millions of people now inhabit them. There are thousands today where there were but scores in 1788. The wealth of these states is beyond the reach of our imagination; it amounts to untold billions of dollars; illimitable in material strength and commercial power. We value all these things but we value above and beyond them all the spirit of liberty, the love of knowledge and the reverence for religion which inspires the hearts of all who now inhabit the old Northwest Territory.

The entire country is peculiarly interested in the event we commemorate, for it affected the welfare of the entire Republic. We are so interlaced, so interwoven in the loom of the Divine Purpose, that what affects one section of the Republic always affects in some manner every other portion of it from ocean to ocean and from the Lakes to the Gulf. Our eighty-

VICE PRESIDENT FAIRBANKS BRINGING GREETING FROM THE UNITED STATES

five millions of people are so interwoven in commercial, social and political interest that we have a special concern in the development of every portion and section of our common country. I use the word "section." It was once a narrow word, but in the great civil conflict it was wiped from the vocabulary of America by the richest blood of the Republic. We use it now in its broad and comprehensive sense. Whatever affects the welfare of a section of our country is a matter of concern to every other.

The Great Northwest Territory is the very heart of the Republic, great today and destined to a greatness in the future that we can little comprehend. It is not given us to penetrate the veil that hangs between ourselves and the years to come. But faith can penetrate it, and in faith we see here in the great Northwest, not the eighteen millions of today, but uncounted millions more. Cities, greater and grander in their magnificence than now. Schools and colleges multiplied, and churches increased in all of the valleys and upon all of the hilltops in the territory of the Northwest. In the great Mississippi valley will be found a population inspired always with the sublime spirit that actuated those who came hither an hundred and eighteen years ago. They will expand in patriotism, expand in love of home, expand in love of country; and in the stress and strain of it shall come to our institutions in the future the children of the great Northwest who will prove worthy of their ancestors. They will be a veritable bulwark of refuge to the entire Republic.

THE WESTERNIZATION OF NEW ENGLAND

HISTORICAL ORATION BY PROF. ALBERT BUSHNELL HART, LL. D., OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY

"Macbeth shall never vanquish'd be until
"Great Birnam wood to high Dunsinane hill
"Shall come against him."

So spake the dread prophetesses to Macbeth; so might have spoken the seers of New England, when, a century ago, they saw the beginnings of rival commonwealths across the mountains. For the New England of 1806 was still a close and separate community, proud of its history, exulting in its vigor, abounding in wealth above its neighbors, strong in traditional public spirit, imbued with a sense of its superiority to the rest of the Union, and rejoicing in the colonies which it has planted in the wilderness, to be centers of New England influence in the West. Such occasions as this today give an opportunity to review the influence of the East upon the West; to follow the New Englanders all the way across New York and Pennsylvania, and plant them on the banks of the Ohio, or of Lake Erie. A few years ago, on an historical occasion of moment in Wisconsin, a very eminent New Englander, the descendant of two presidents, informed the audience before him that he was probably the only person present who was aware that the site of Madison had once been claimed as a part of the Territory of Massachusetts. If I were to suggest today that the Ohio Company, organized in Massachusetts, founded, named, built and made famous

the city of Marietta, you would feel the same kind of astonishment as that audience. You might go farther, you might ask whether the Puritan fathers were to have no rest; must they not only create their own immortal role upon the world's stage, but appear before the curtain whenever the words "New England" are heard? Why not leave them out today? Why not assume for once that the religious, social and political influence of New England is still going on its way and spreading ever wider, —

> "Out there on the Archipelago,
> In the region of the Horn,
> Somewhere in the locks of the Equinox
> And the Tropic of Capricorn."

Twenty years ago, when the English historian, Edward Freeman, came over to lecture in America, he painfully evolved the phrase "New England and Old England," which seemed to him to involve the novel historical truth that the old region preceded and accounted for the new. Perhaps he was unaware that during the English Commonwealth in Cromwell's time, the people had much to say about "The New England Way", by which they meant principles of religious and political organization which had been proved in America, and could be put into operation in the mother country. There is also a Western Way, an Ohio Idea, if we can only find it, which has in like manner affected the hive from which swarmed the New England emigrants of 1788. And who could have a better opportunity to observe and record these subtle influences than one who is himself an eastward emigrant, a son of Ohio planted in Massachusetts? Not that I am too deeply planted! People say that in Magnolia Cemetery at Charleston, South Carolina, is a tombstone bearing the inscription, "Here lies the body of John Wilkins, who came to this place when

six months old and died at the age of ninety four. Although a comparative stranger in Charleston, Mr. Wilkins' last days were soothed by the attentions of the people of this city." Cambridge is more hospitable; after only thirty years in Cambridge, one sometimes begins to see prospects of no longer being a comparative stranger there. On the other hand, as in the case of the person down on Cape Cod, who was said by her neighbors not to be a real Cape Cod woman, inasmuch as her mother was born in Plymouth, perhaps you will not accept as a proper representative of the Ohio Company of Associates, a Western Reserve Yankee, attendant on the shrine of the Connecticut Land Company. Today, however, northern and southern Ohio may in common cause claim for themselves that their forefathers made New England; and that the present generation in the West is helping to remake it.

INFLUENCE OF NEW ENGLAND PEOPLE

In a state like Ohio, within whose limits in 1787, the only residents were wild Indians, the garrisons of military posts, and a few squatters sullenly hiding themselves from the troops who ejected them whenever found, the elements of the original population were all external. Ohio drew in people as a dry sponge sucks in water; but within the first decade, a trickling stream of emigrants began to pass farther westward, until today more than a million born Buckeyes are a part of the population of other states and territories; of these about ten thousand are settled in New England; the state of Massachusetts has received over five thousand of them and has contributed only about seven thousand five hundred to the present population of this state. It is not for me to say how far the quality of these re-emigrants compares with

THE MOUNTED TABLET

that of the sturdy pioneers of 1788. No one can study the history of the Ohio Company without a strong feeling of admiration for the character and pluck of the first settlers, and of the thousands who followed them from New England. At both ends of the line, Rufus Putnam stands as one of the most admirable men of his time, realizing the dictum of Emerson: "A sturdy lad from New Hampshire or Vermont, who in turn tries all professions, who *teams it, farms it, peddles,* keeps a school, preaches, edits a newspaper, goes to Congress, buys a township, etc., in successive years, and always like a cat, falls on his feet, is worth a hundred of these city dolls. He walks abreast with his days, and feels no shame in not 'studying a profession' for he does not postpone his life but lives already." Never was there a broader or a livelier spirit of enterprise, and I am proud to be the husband of one of Rufus Putnam's kinsfolk, and to find in the list of Putnam's friends, who signed the petition in 1783 the name of John Hart of Connecticut, from among my own kinsfolk.

When Major Denny visited the little colony in 1788, he recorded that "those people appear the most happy folks in the world; greatly satisfied with their new purchase. But they certainly are the best informed, the most courageous and civil strangers I have yet met with." Not only were the fathers of the Ohio Company enterprising, they were far removed from the supposed New England austerity and reserve. Manasseh Cutler was treated with "a handsome dinner with punch and wine. The General and ladies in the Garrison very sociable." And the prototype of this gathering today appears to have been that described by Cutler on Sunday, August 24, 1788. "Cloudy this morning, and very muddy, attended public worship in the Hall in Campus Martius; the hall

very full; had but one exercise. People came from the Virginia shore and from the garrison." The ladies, too, then as now, contribute to the charms of Marietta. The circumspect, Rev. Manasseh Cutler, thought "Mrs. McCurdy very agreeable," and "Miss Symmes a very well accomplished young lady." Another traveller regrets to reflect upon "Miss Symmes' amiable disposition and highly cultivated mind, about to be buried in the wilderness." The worlds of fashion even extended to Indian belles, for Cutler writes of a stately squaw, Madam Zanes. "It was said she had on three hundred brooches and that her whole dress cost her $500." Yet, contrary perhaps to the general impression the New Englanders, after a year or two, were never probably a majority of the people of Ohio. The settlers in the Symmes Purchase came from the Middle States; of the Virginia bounty lands, from the South. Outside of the Reserve and the Ohio Company, there are few distinctively New England centers in the State; and almost from the beginning, there were several elements of foreign birth. Denny found a number of Germans among the garrison of Fort Harmar, some of whom doubtless married and became the ancestors of some of you. The French of Gallipolis contributed a vivacious element. The Scotch Irish spread from Pennsylvania and Virginia and North Carolina into Southern and Central Ohio, and today, though by no means the most heterogeneous of the States, Ohio has over 460,000 foreigners of whom about 50,000 are Englishmen, 60,000 Irishmen and over 200,000 Germans.

A like change may be traced in New England, which in 1787 had by far the purest strain of English blood in the New World; except for a few French Hugenots and stray Scotchmen, Irishmen and Dutchmen, the New Englanders were the direct descendants of the

English emigration which came over between 1620 and 1640. But now, how different! Out of six million New Englanders more than a million and a half were born outside of the United States and another million and a half born of foreign parents. Of the three million people in Massachusetts, nearly a million were born abroad, 800,000 are of foreign parentage, and about four hundred thousand more are natives of other states leaving only about eight hundred thousand Massachusetts people in Massachusetts. This foreign immigration to New England is of course not in any way the result of the similar influx into the West; but it brings upon New England exactly the problems which the western people have to solve.

An important current of movement from west to east, which has no returning eddy is that of students of the higher learning. Universities, Colleges, Technical Schools, Professional Schools, musical and art institutes, academies, are fed constantly by supplies from the west. This applies not simply to the students, but to the teachers. There is hardly a College in the east which does not include within its Faculty western men, not only of its own graduation, but from western institutions; one of the most efficient professors of Yale College is a graduate of Western Reserve and formerly a professor in that institution; Harvard University recently made a graduate of your own College here Acting Dean of its Divinity School, and within a few days in seeking for a Dean to organize and direct the new graduate students of Applied Science chose a graduate of Ohio State University. Partly from these students who find careers in the east, partly from the return of the children of New Englanders, partly from direct emigration, the alumni of Western institutions began to accumulate in numbers and in power in the New England cities;

Marietta College, Oberlin College, Michigan University, Western Reserve University have vigorous clubs in Boston. The numerous professional and business men in that city, who count the west to be their great Alma Mater, have called for the recent organization of the Western Club, which is to maintain sound principles in this center of intellectuality.

LANGUAGE

The reason why so many western people are found in the east is twofold: first, they discovered opportunities; and second, they were competent to improve them. Eastern men go west precisely for the same reason. It is significant that such an interchange should be established in the face of some local prejudice and preference in both sections. The truth is that the barrier is broken down; there is little distinction of appearance or manner between the easterner and the man of the Middle West. I know of a professor of geology who went out to investigate a mine, and arrayed himself in local raiment of Scotch hat, rough clothes, and trousers thrust into his boots. He was met by the proprietor of the mine who had prepared himself to meet the stranger in his presumed native costume by putting on a black suit and tall hat. Nor could they decide which was lady and which was tiger. The supposed Shibboleth of dialect was never determining and has now almost ceased to exist. I know of an eastern lady who, on meeting an Iowan said to her "You don't seem to talk like a westerner; you talk very much as we do; but then I have only known one western person before I met you." "Yes, and where did she come from?" "She came from Baltimore."

Leaving aside such misapprehensions, there is no western dialect, and indeed, no New England dialect.

RUFUS PUTNAM

Leader of the Founders of Marietta, Ohio

From "*Pilots of the Republic*" by Archer B. Hulbert,
by courtesy of A. C. McClurg & Co.

Though I have spent twenty-five years of my life in New England, I have never heard the Yankee dialect of Lowell's *Bigelow Papers,* or anything approaching it, except in the Western Reserve of Ohio, where my Uncle Gad, my Aunt Eunice, and my third cousin Lovicy "wanted to know" and "haouw you talked" to the heart's content. Never shall I forget Mrs. Gen. Pierce's comment upon the wealthy friend who did not bring her sons up to do something useful. "I says to Mrs. Kimball says I, 'Haouw you are a missin' on't'." Still Mrs. Gen. Pierce was a New Hampshire woman, who had brought with her the treasures of her own home language. I have married into a New Hampshire family and thereby have become conversant with similar expressions, which could hardly be found in the mouth of a born westerner, such as: "Now do be a man or a mouse, or a long tailed rat, with your pockets full of gold and silver," or, "he don't want it no more than a toad wants a tail, every bit and grain," or, "Money enough and two dollars over" — which is more than our millionaires appear to possess. I know when a person of uncertain temper looks "wapish" and when the indecisive person "wee waws" in his opinions. I have seen things "as nice as a cotton hat," and condoled with woes "which would make a bird shed tears." I am familiar with that unwillingness to make a positive assertion which takes refuge in the statement that a bankrupt "haint been any more successful in business than he expected to."

To balance these expressions with western phrases of equal significance would be difficult, except perhaps the favorite Buckeye expression "Going to go." But though Noah Webster's dictionary was made in New Haven and Worcester's in Cambridge, New England no longer has a monopoly of the American language. If we seek the exact spot where the mother

tongue is spoken in the average form, would it not logically be found at the geographical center of population, which, as all the world knows, is near Columbus, Indiana? Certainly there is an American pronunciation of the English language which prevails with little alteration from the Hudson River westward to the Mississippi, and which from year to year undermines the more precise and perhaps accurate speech of the born New Englander.

New England place names appear in widening circles — Bostons and New Bostons; Springfield, Massachusetts; Springfield, Ohio; Springfield, Illinois; Springfield, Missouri; Springfield, Kansas. In some of these cases, as for instance Granville, Ohio, the new settlement was made by the emigration of a whole community, taking with it church, schools and town-meeting. This influence of nomenclature is hardly reciprocal, though future historians may perhaps inquire whether great statesmen like Washington, Jefferson, Hamilton and Trumbull were born in the Ohio counties which bear the same names; and whether by any chance the parents of Marie Antoinette could have given her that pleasant name because they had been settlers in the French Colony near the agreeable town of Marietta.

EDUCATION

Perhaps it might be fanciful to set up the West as the creator of the present New England standard of pronunciation, which shows the debilitating influence of the Middle States, Southern and English locutions, as well as of Western, but in the training of youth, the shuttle has flown from the Atlantic to the Mississippi, and back again. It was Humphreys in his poem on the Future State of the Western Territory, who predicted in 1787 (?)

"Then oh, blest land! with genius unconfin'd,
With polish'd manners, and the illumin'd mind.
Thy future race on daring wing shall soar,
Each science trace, and all the arts explore."

And Humphreys had good reason to expect a high state of culture in the West, for like the first Englishman who came to New England, the earliest settlers of this newer England, included men of high intellectual power and excellent training. Manasseh Cutler, a graduate of Yale, was one of the most versatile and accomplished men of his time — minister, school-master, botanist, member of Congress and commonwealth founder. His son relates of him that in his school he was equally successful in preparing for College, teaching theology and instructing in the art of navigation. Among the other settlers was "Major Dean Tyler, a scholar and a gentleman, educated at Harvard College." Putnam had been successful as a farmer, military officer and surveyor. These were men, educated, not only in the schools but in the practical side of life, men of foresight and daring, men of resources and courage.

One of their first solicitudes was for the proper bringing up of youth. A great deal of twaddle has been written about the origin of free public schools in America. Massachusetts, New York and Virginia contend for the honor of first introducing them; but not one of those communities previous to the Revolution ever established a system of what we call free public schools, supported wholly by taxation and open equally to boys and girls. Outside of New England there was, when Marietta was planted, no such thing in the United States as a system of state supported schools of any kind, and in New England they were poorly taught, worse housed and not supervised at all. Nevertheless the Ordinance of 1785 affirmed the public importance of education by reserving one thirty-

sixth of the new land for the support of the schools, and the Ordinance of 1787 inculcated the principle that "schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged"; while in the contract of the Ohio Company, Cutler secured a section in each township for the support of the schools, another "for the support of religion," and two whole townships for a university, as the gift of Congress to the new community. The principle of duty to educate the youth was permanent; the educational land grant was fleeting, for the experience of a century has shown that no American community can be depended upon to protect such gifts, either by a system of leases, or by holding the land for a high price. Within the present limits of the city of Chicago were original school lands, which if properly husbanded would support the whole system of public schools magnificently, but of which only a few thousand square feet remain in public ownership. Even the indirect reflex of these grants, in the creation out of the proceeds of the Western Reserve of a permanent Connecticut school fund, in the judgment of the authorities of that State has served to educate the people of Connecticut chiefly into spending as little as possible beyond their proportion of the state fund.

The great significance of the schools in the Ohio Company's purchase, as in the Reserve, is that the people would have them, fund or no fund; and that they early adopted the idea of giving to girls equal educational opportunities, in the common schools. The admission of little children to mixed schools, and of large girls to separate sections of the common schools was not unknown in New England; and there were a few co-educational academies prior to 1787. It was the West, however, with its widely diffused population, that taught the country the immense

financial saving of large school expenditures. The success of the western common schools, however crude and imperfectly organized, stimulated the eastern states, so that fifty years from the founding of Ohio, every northern state had general public schools; and in girls' academies, and female seminaries, and in a few girls' high schools, opportunities for advanced instruction began. It was the West which first recognized the possibility of a College education for girls, as the founders of Oberlin College put it in 1833, "The elevation of female character, by bringing within the reach of the misjudged and neglected sex all the instructoral privileges which have hitherto unreasonably distinguished the leading sex from theirs." Then in 1841 Oberlin began the conferring of the degree of A. B. on women. It was in Iowa that women were first admitted to the free privileges of a state university.

In this development, Ohio led the way. The foundation of Muskingum Academy in 1797 (or 1798) made possible the first step above the common schools; and the incorporation of a state university at Athens in 1801, followed by Miami University and Marietta College, emphasized the determination of the community to give its children the same kind of advantages that they had in the east.

It is impossible to say how far these things have reacted upon the older part of the country, but it is significant that the Moseley commission of English educational experts, a few years ago, pitched upon the University of Wisconsin as the typical American university. The idea of state universities has so far worked backward in New England, that Maine and Vermont have adopted it, though in the other four states the ground is practically pre-empted by endowed colleges of great prestige. But those endowed

Colleges have been modified, both by the example of western institutions and by the competition of their great growing rivals. Co-education, which does not accord with New England traditions, has penetrated into many of the public and private universities of the East, and has only been stayed by the creation of splendidly housed and excellently taught separate women's Colleges, while the two great universities of Harvard and Columbia have neutralized the demand for the education of the girls by setting up adjunct Colleges for women, a kind of lightning rods to carry away the electricity. In this respect influence seems to be moving a second time westward, inasmuch as this so-called "co-ordinate system of education" has been adopted at Western Reserve University, and in part at the University of Chicago; while in several of the state universities the students tacitly approve it by declining to affiliate with the women members of their classes in class organizations, or social events.

POLITICAL METHODS

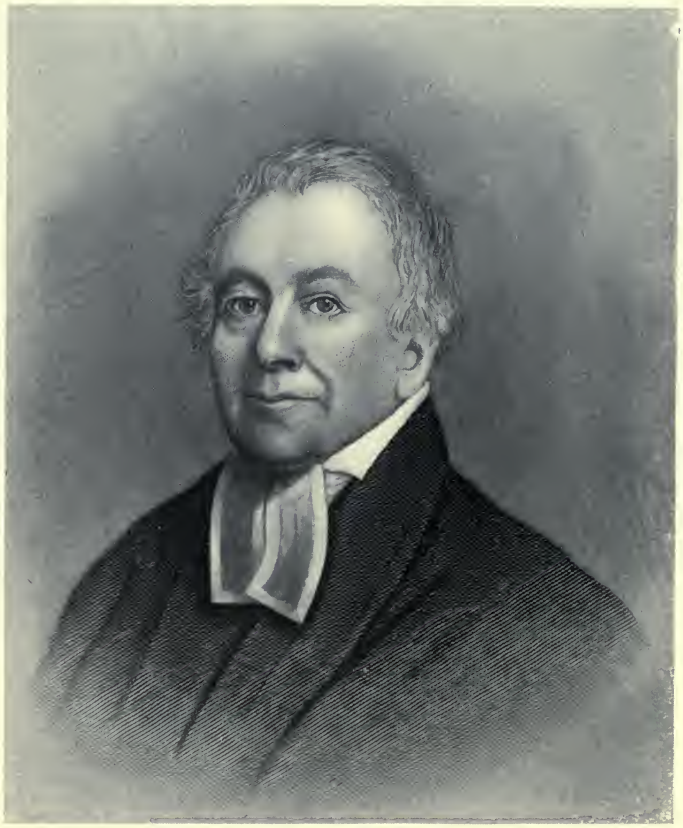
A larger, more direct and more easily traceable influence of the West upon the East has been in the development of government and political methods. In 1787 the machinery both of government and of parties was comparatively simple: state officers were few; appointive officers had secure tenures; elective officers were often chosen for many successive terms, and political parties were not yet constructed on a national basis. Political chicanery, fraud and corruption were by no means unknown; it was no political Arcady. More than two centuries ago when a ballot was being taken in the Boston town meeting, it is recorded that "The inhabitants proceeded to bring in their votes, and when the Selectmen were Re-

ceiving 'em at the door of the Hall they observed one of the inhabitants, viz., John Pigeon to put in about a dozen with the word Yea wrote on all of 'em and being charged with so doing he acknowledged it." In 1765 a Philadelphia politician wrote to a friend that the way to win was to "let it be spread through the country, that your party intend to come well armed to the election, and that you intend, if there is the least partiality in either sheriff, inspectors, or managers of the election, that you will thrash the sheriff, every inspector, Quaker and Mennonist to a jelly;" adding, "I see no danger in the scheme but that of a riot." The western people had some early acquaintance with these methods. Ephraim Cutler complains that when a candidate for the colonelcy of his militia regiment in Ohio, the election was held in secret and without due notice; that even then he got a majority of the votes, but was nevertheless deprived of his office.

The great contribution of the West to American government has been the extension of the suffrage. For years nobody out here was rich except in the ownership of undeveloped lands, and the usual property qualifications were easy to acquire, so that the universal suffrage of white men speedily came about. The desire to stimulate immigration led to the offer of suffrage to naturalized citizens and even to declarants. This flame of popular government swept backward across the mountains, and within about forty years from the planting of Ohio had practically overrun every New England State. This was the youth of the World; this was the glorious time when men believed in the educating power of the ballot; when "government by the consent of the governed" came as near realization as is humanly possible, when the immigrants on the whole justified the belief that re-

sponsibility brings reason and caution; when special privileges of property holders or tax payers disappeared. The western communities with something like equality of conditions, could furnish equality of opportunities; and exhibited to the world an example of real democracy. The East with its accumulated wealth, its traditions of social distinctions, and its variety of occupations seemed less fitted for such a process; nevertheless the right to vote was successfully extended to the day laborers and mill hands of New England. The influence of universal suffrage has in our day been much diminished, first, by the widespread disposition to exclude a race of ten millions altogether, and second, from the neutralizing influence of masses of voters, casting their ballots as directed by employers, or by political machines; but there is as little likelihood of any serious diminution of this privilege in New England as in any part of the country.

Another influence of the West upon the East has been in the development of the idea of rotation in office. In New England, from Colonial times, it was expected that any efficient public servant, governor, ex-judge or assemblyman would be returned for a succession of years; thus Jonathan Trumbull was seventeen times elected Governor of Connecticut. Partly because of the unpopularity of Governor St. Clair during his fourteen years of service in the Northwest Territory, and partly because of the feeling that any man was good enough to clothe a public office, such long public service never obtained in the west, and from the replacing of elective officers at the end of brief terms, the idea of rotation extended to appointive officers, even to small positions. The sweeping out of political opponents, whenever a new party got control of the state government, began in



REV. MANASSEH CUTLER

Agent to Congress of the Ohio Company

From "*Pilots of the Republic*" by Archer B. Hulbert,
by courtesy of A. C. McClurg & Co.

Pennsylvania and in New York; but the idea that a public office is a gift and not an opportunity, and a good thing which ought to be passed from hand to hand, instead of an instrumentality for rendering a public service, grew very slowly in New England and was powerfully reinforced by the influence of the West.

In one of the arts of government the founders of the Ohio Company furnished a brilliant example: Never was there a more ingenious, systematic and successful piece of lobbying that that of Rev. Manasseh Cutler before the Congress of the Confederation. He came down to New York in July, 1787, armed with forty-three letters of introduction to members of Congress and other influential people; he dined with the President of the Board of Treasury; he paid his respects to the President of Congress; he called on members of Congress; he made a list of the members opposed to his project, in order to "bring the opponents over." "In order to get at some of them, so as to work powerfully on their minds," says he, "in some instances we engaged one person, who engaged a second, and he a third, and so on to a fourth before we could effect our purpose," an early instance of the mystic power of "influence." He finally reduced the opponents to three, about whom he said, "Of Few and Bingham, there is hope, but to bring over that stubborn mule of a Kearney I think is beyond our power." He placated St. Clair by advocating his appointment to the governorship of the Northwest Territory; and he finally accomplished his purpose by making a combination with the promoters of the Scioto Company, whose only object was to get an "option" which they might sell out without putting any money into the enterprise, and who organized a system of American and French companies and holding

companies, which might be studied by some of our modern corporations with great profit to themselves and corresponding damage to the public interest. But all this machinery was set in motion, simply to accomplish a purpose of great benefit to the United States, and the land operations of the Ohio Company, though less successful financially than was hoped, showed an openness and straightforwardness in striking contrast to the shady manipulation of the Scioto Company, which resulted in fraud, bankruptcy and misery to all concerned. Cutler's lobbying was archangelic compared with the temporary scheme of the Cuyahoga Purchase to which he alludes in his diary. Certain Canadians and others in 1796 got a fraudulent Indian Treaty, under which they claimed about five million acres south of Lake Erie; and they did their best to secure a confirmation from Congress; eventually the promoters were glad to accept six hundred dollars in settlement of their preposterous claims, which approach recent land transactions in Oregon for their barefaced impudence.

THE PROBLEM OF COLONIZATION

In still another way the West has been the instructor of the East. In the literature of the time, we find two significant phrases: Manasseh Cutler speaks of the settlement as a "colony" and Rufus Putnam calls the United States "an empire." Both words denote the conception that the United States consisted of two separate sections, the states and the territories or dependencies. Theodore Roosevelt thinks the foundation of Marietta an easy task compared with that of their neighbors in Kentucky and Tennessee. "The dangers they ran and the hardships they suffered," says he, in his *Winning of the West,* "in no wise approached those undergone and overcome by the

ironwilled, iron-limbed hunters who first built their lonely cabins on the Cumberland and Kentucky." It is true there was a springtime of intoxication of adventure and danger in the southern settlements; that the Kentuckian might shout with the dweller of the Heaven-kissing Himalayas:

"O Joy! In the olden time the Head-Father-Spirit made the earth,
(He) the Sky-Existing-One made this earth,
He clothed the stony bosom of this tearful earth with fertile fields
When the men were made and the jointed bamboos and the trees.
At the same time were we, the sons of the (one)-mother-flesh jolly fellows.
O Joy! The mulberry trees were made with the rice and other food plants,
The running rivers were made with their fleeting fishes,
The fleeting sky-birds were made with the worms and insects,
And the rainbow was made by our first great grandfather,
(But) our troubles were made by our first great grandmother."

In this joy of the undiscovered the Ohio Associates perhaps did not share; but they knew many of the dangers of the frontier. For them the volleys of Indian musketry blazed out along the wooded bluffs of the Ohio; into their skulls sank the tomahawk; to their houses were applied the torch. The Kentuckian was but exchanging one log house for another, leaving the buck for the buffalo; the New Englander was turning his back on comfort and prosperity. The Kentuckian expected to remain a backwoodsman; the Ohioan, from the first conception of Putnam in 1783, had no intention of anything but ultimate statehood and membership in the Federal Union. The Northwest Territory was the school of future states; its constitution, the Great Ordinance of 1787, is a document which stands alongside Magna Charta and the Declaration of Independence as a bold assertion of the rights of the individual.

Especially was this difference of moral purpose visible in the slavery clause of the Ordinance. The

Kentuckian and the Tennesseean carried along his slave, if he had any, and drifted into a status of permanent slave-holding; the Ohio Company insisted on the first national condemnation of slavery, and in spite of the strong influence of southern settlers, every state formed out of the Northwest Territory, persisted in freedom. These two lessons were read by older states. The influence of Ohio, and Indiana, and Illinois helped to hold Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey to their schemes of gradual emancipation. From the Ohio Purchase and from Western Reserve sprang two streams of anti-slavery sentiment, which united in a western abolition movement, as vigorous and more effective than the New England movement. Thus the New England people, in sowing the seed of liberty and equal justice were preparing a crop, not only for their western children, but for their kindred remaining on the Atlantic coast.

After all, is not the great reason for the influence of the West on New England, the earlier influence of New England on the West, which still goes on unchecked and unmeasured? If the West sends eastward ideals, ideas, men and wealth, New England sends westward wealth, men, ideas and ideals. In the world of the mind, in the realm of action, there is no longer an East or a West; we all listen to Walt Whitman:

"I hear America singing, the varied carols I hear,
Those of mechanics, each one singing his as it should be, blithe and strong,
The carpenter singing his as he measures his plank or beam,
The mason singing his as he makes ready for work, or leaves off work.
The delicious singing of the mother, or of the young wife at work, or of the girl sewing or washing,
Each singing what belongs to him or her and to none else,
The day what belongs to the day — at night the part of young fellows, robust, friendly,
Singing with open mouths their strong melodious songs."

It is in this sense that Birnam Wood has at last come to Dunsinane, that the New-Anglicized West has become the tutor of his school-master, that the child and the grandsire are twin brothers. Of New England it might be said, as Bacon said of Rome, "It was not Rome that came upon the world, but the world that came upon the Romans; and that is the sure way of greatness."

THE BANQUET

Toastmaster, Hon. Chas. G. Dawes, of Chicago.

The Northwest Territory....Vice President Fairbanks

"Oh strange New World that yet wast never young,
Nursed by stern men with empires in their brains."

— *Lowell.*

The Ohio Company of Associates.....Homer Lee, Esq.

"Here, where but late a dreary forest spread,
Putnam a little band of settlers led.
And now behold, with patriot joy elate,
The infant settlement become a state."

— *Harris' Journal, 1803.*

The Ohio Valley.....Col. Douglas Putnam

"See towns and cities rising on the plain,
While fair Ohio bears, with conscious pride,
New laden vessels to the ocean's tide."

— *Harris' Journal, 1803.*

The Home of the Pioneers — Marietta.....
.....A. D. Follett, Esq.

"And see the spires of Marietta rise,
And domes and temples swell into the skies;
Here justice reigns and foul dissensions cease,
Her walks be pleasure and her paths be peace."

— *Return Jonathan Meigs, Jr., 1789.*

Losantiville — The Sister Settlement.....
.....Hon. Nicholas Longworth

"This song of the vine,
This greeting of mine,
The winds and the birds shall deliver
To the Queen of the West
In her garlands dressed
On the banks of the Beautiful River."

— *Longfellow, dedicated to Mr. Joseph Longworth.*

Rufus Putnam — Father of Ohio.....Hon. Ralph Cole

"Thou skilled by Freedom and by great events
To pitch new States as Old World men pitch tents."

—*Lowell.*

The Great Ordinance of 1787....Senator Charles Dick*

"The greatest blow struck for freedom and against slavery in all our history, save only Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation."

—*President Roosevelt.*

The Twin Cities on the Ohio....Hon. Chas. W. Archbold

"Let us not to the marriage of true minds admit impediments."

—*Shakespeare.*

Marietta College — Custodian of History.....
.....Thomas H. Kelley, Esq.*

"Religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to the good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged."

—*Ordinance of 1787.*

*Unable to attend.

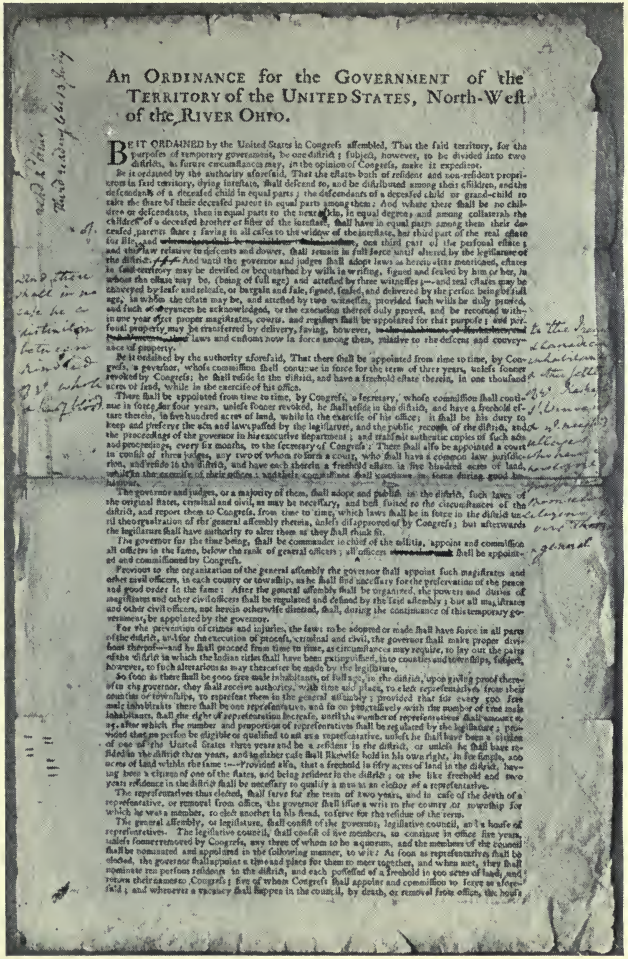
Hon. Wade Ellis, Attorney General of Ohio, and Hon. John McSweeney were called upon by the toastmaster after the set toasts were concluded.

TOASTS

THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY

Vice President Charles W. Fairbanks

Mr. Toastmaster and Gentlemen: I thank you most heartily for your kindly greeting. This is the first opportunity I have had to visit the city of Marietta. I have had the pleasure of visiting many sections of our common country but I have never known until today how much I have really lost because of my failure to become acquainted with Marietta and its splendid citizenship. I simply promise now, Mr. Toastmaster, to make amends in the future by coming here upon the slightest provocation. I am led to believe since enjoying your hospitality today that no son of the great Northwest Territory should lay himself down to his everlasting sleep without coming here to the cradle of liberty in the great Northwest. Our ancestors who came here were splendid people — men and women of a high order of intellect, patriots in the highest and best sense. We are proud of them. We cherish their virtues and their services with true filial fidelity. It occurred to me as I sat here tonight and looked over this splendid gathering of those who are proud to acknowledge themselves as members of the great Northwest Territory, that if our ancestors were to come here and look upon what



An Ordinance for the Government of the Territory of the United States, North-West of the River Ohio.

Be it ordained by the United States in Congress assembled, That the said territory, for the purposes of temporary government, be one district; subject, however, to be divided into two districts, as future circumstances may, in the opinion of Congress, make it expedient.

Be it ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the estates both of resident and non-resident proprietors in said territory, dying intestate, shall descend to, and be distributed among their children, and the descendants of a deceased child in equal parts; the descendants of a deceased child or grand-child to take the share of their deceased parent in equal parts among them: And where there shall be no children or descendants, then in equal parts to the next of kin, in equal degree; and among collaterals, the children of a deceased brother or sister of the intestate, shall have in equal parts among them their deceased parents share; having in all cases to the widow of the intestate, her third part of the real estate for life, and ~~whenever she shall be married, the widow's~~ one third part of the personal estate; and the law relative to descents and dower, shall remain in full force until altered by the legislature of the district. And until the governor and judges shall adopt laws as hereinafter mentioned, estates in said territory may be devised or bequeathed by wills in writing, signed and sealed by him or her, in whom the estate may be, (being of full age) and attested by three witnesses;—and real estates may be conveyed by leaf and release, or bargain and sale, signed, sealed, and delivered by the person being of full age, in whom the estate may be, and attested by two witnesses, provided such wills be duly proved, and such ~~conveyances~~ be acknowledged, or the execution thereof duly proved, and be recorded within one year after proper magistrates, courts, and registers shall be appointed for that purpose; and personal property may be transferred by delivery, having, however, ~~to the substantial of the delivery and possession, where~~ laws and customs now in force among them, relative to the descent and conveyance of property.

Be it ordained by the authority aforesaid, That there shall be appointed from time to time, by Congress, a governor, whose commission shall continue in force for the term of three years, unless sooner revoked by Congress; he shall reside in the district, and have a freehold estate therein, in one thousand acres of land, while in the exercise of his office.

There shall be appointed from time to time, by Congress, a secretary, whose commission shall continue in force for four years, unless sooner revoked, he shall reside in the district, and have a freehold estate therein, in five hundred acres of land, while in the exercise of his office; it shall be his duty to keep and preserve the acts and laws passed by the legislature, and the public records of the district, and the proceedings of the governor in his executive department, and transmit authentic copies of such acts and proceedings, every six months, to the secretary of Congress: There shall also be appointed a court to consist of three judges, any two of whom to form a court, who shall have a common law jurisdiction, and reside in the district, and have each therein a freehold estate in five hundred acres of land, while in the exercise of their offices; and the common law shall continue in force during good behaviour.

The governor and judges, or a majority of them, shall adopt and publish in the district, such laws of the original states, criminal and civil, as may be necessary, and best suited to the circumstances of the district, and report them to Congress, from time to time, which laws shall be in force in the district until the organization of the general assembly therein, unless disapproved of by Congress; but afterwards the legislature shall have authority to alter them as they shall think fit.

The governor for the time being, shall be commander in chief of the militia, appoint and commission all officers in the same, below the rank of general officers; all officers ~~[illegible]~~ shall be appointed and commissioned by Congress.

Previous to the organization of the general assembly the governor shall appoint such magistrates and other civil officers, in each county or township, as he shall find necessary for the preservation of the peace and good order in the same: After the general assembly shall be organized, the powers and duties of magistrates and other civil officers shall be regulated and defined by the said assembly; but all magistrates and other civil officers, not herein otherwise directed, shall, during the continuance of this temporary government, be appointed by the governor.

For the prevention of crimes and injuries, the laws to be adopted or made shall have force in all parts of the district, and for the execution of process, criminal and civil, the governor shall make proper divisions therefor—and he shall proceed from time to time, as circumstances may require, to lay out the parts of the district in which the Indian titles shall have been extinguished, in counties and townships, subject, however, to such alterations as may thereafter be made by the legislature.

So soon as there shall be 5000 free male inhabitants, of full age, in the district, upon giving proof thereof to the governor, they shall receive authority, with time and place, to elect representatives from their counties or townships, to represent them in the general assembly: provided that for every 500 free male inhabitants there shall be one representative, and so on progressively with the number of free male inhabitants, shall the right of representation increase, until the number of representatives shall amount to 25, after which the number and proportion of representatives shall be regulated by the legislature: provided that no person be eligible or qualified to act as a representative, unless he shall have been a citizen of one of the United States three years, and be a resident in the district, or unless he shall have resided in the district three years, and in either case shall likewise hold in his own right, in fee simple, 200 acres of land within the same:—Provided also, that a freehold in fifty acres of land in the district, having been a citizen of one of the states, and being resident in the district, or the like freehold and two years residence in the district shall be necessary to qualify a man as an elector of a representative.

The representatives thus elected, shall serve for the term of two years, and in case of the death of a representative, or removal from office, the governor shall issue a writ to the county or township for which he was a member, to elect another in his stead, to serve for the residue of the term.

The general assembly, or legislature, shall consist of the governor, legislative council, and a house of representatives. The legislative council, shall consist of five members, to continue in office five years, unless sooner removed by Congress, any three of whom to be a quorum, and the members of the council shall be nominated and appointed in the following manner, to wit: As soon as representatives shall be elected, the governor shall appoint a time and place for them to meet together, and when met, they shall nominate ten persons residents in the district, and each possessed of a freehold in 500 acres of land, and return their names to Congress; five of whom Congress shall appoint and commission to serve as aforesaid; and whenever a vacancy shall happen in the council, by death, or removal from office, the house of representatives shall nominate two persons qualified as aforesaid, for each vacancy, and return their names to Congress; one of whom Congress shall appoint and commission for the residue of the term; and every five years, four months at least before the expiration of the time of service of the members of council, the said house shall nominate ten persons qualified as aforesaid, and return their names to Congress, five of whom Congress shall appoint and commission to serve as members of the council five years, unless sooner removed. And the governor, legislative council, and house of representatives, shall have authority to make laws in all cases for the good government of the district, not repugnant to the principles and articles in this ordinance established and declared. And all bills having passed by a majority in the house, and by a majority in the council, shall be referred to the governor for his assent; but no bill or legislative act whatever, shall be of any force without his assent. The governor shall have power to convene, prorogue and dissolve the general assembly, when in his opinion it shall be expedient.

The governor, judges, legislative council, secretary, and such other officers as Congress shall appoint in the district, shall take an oath or affirmation of fidelity, and of office, the governor before the president of Congress, and all other officers before the governor. As soon as a legislature shall be formed in the district, the council and house assembled in one room, shall have authority by joint ballot to elect a delegate to Congress, who shall have a seat in Congress, with a right of debating, but not of voting, during this temporary government.

And for extending ~~to all particulars mentioned~~ the fundamental principles of civil and religious liberty, which form the basis whereon these republics, their laws and constitutions are erected; and to fix and establish those principles as the basis of all laws, constitutions and governments, which forever hereafter shall be formed in the said territory;—to provide also for the establishment of states, and permanent government therein, and for their admission to a share in the federal councils on an equal footing with the original states, at as early periods as may be consistent with the general interest.

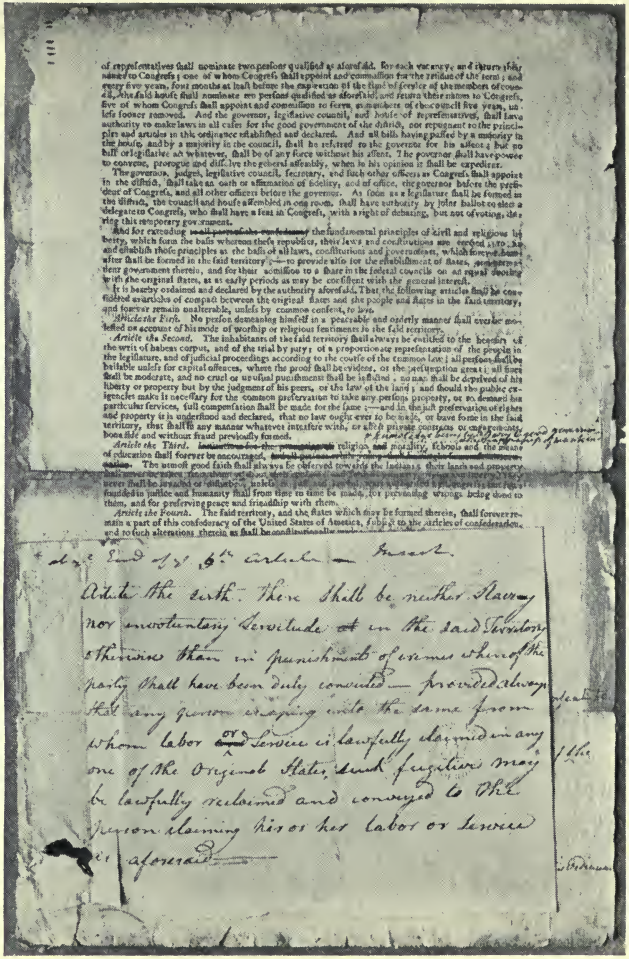
It is hereby ordained and declared by the authority aforesaid, That the following articles shall be considered as articles of compact between the original states and the people and states in the said territory, and forever remain unalterable, unless by common consent, to wit.

Article the First. No person demeaning himself in a peaceable and orderly manner shall ever be molested on account of his mode of worship or religious sentiments in the said territory.

Article the Second. The inhabitants of the said territory shall always be entitled to the benefits of the writ of habeas corpus, and of the trial by jury; of a proportionate representation of the people in the legislature, and of judicial proceedings according to the course of the common law; all persons shall be bailable unless for capital offences, where the proof shall be evident, or the presumption great; all fines shall be moderate, and no cruel or unusual punishments shall be inflicted; no man shall be deprived of his liberty or property but by the judgment of his peers, or the law of the land; and should the public exigencies make it necessary for the common preservation to take any person's property, or to demand his particular services, full compensation shall be made for the same;—and in the just preservation of rights and property it is understood and declared, that no law ought ever to be made, or have force in the said territory, that shall in any manner whatever interfere with, or affect private contracts or engagements bona fide and without fraud previous thereto.

Article the Third. ~~Inasmuch as the promotion of~~ religion and morality, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged, ~~which principles, religion, morality and knowledge, are essential to good government~~. The utmost good faith shall always be observed towards the Indians; their lands and property shall never be taken from them without their consent; and in their property, rights and liberty they shall never be invaded or disturbed, unless in just and lawful wars authorized by Congress; but laws founded in justice and humanity shall from time to time be made, for preventing wrongs being done to them, and for preserving peace and friendship with them.

Article the Fourth. The said territory, and the states which may be formed therein, shall forever remain a part of this confederacy of the United States of America, subject to the articles of confederation, and to such alterations therein as shall be in the manner provided in the same.



End of the 6th article — Insert.

Article the sixth. There shall be neither Slavery nor involuntary Servitude ~~or~~ in the said Territory otherwise than in punishment of crimes whereof the party shall have been duly convicted — provided always that any person escaping into the same from whom labor ~~or~~ and Service is lawfully claimed in any one of the Original States, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed and conveyed to the person claiming his or her labor or service as aforesaid.

THE ORDINANCE OF 1787 WITH ANTI-SLAVERY CLAUSE ADDED

I have seen and what you have seen, they would be as proud of their posterity as we are of them. I find in all of the evolution that has occurred in the Northwest that the same high ideals, the same splendid qualities that characterized our ancestors are found in full degree in their posterity. In short, we are building and growing in every department of human effort. We are not retrograding. We are going forward. We have taken up the work laid down by their hands and we have gone forward expanding in all of the ways of true greatness and true power. It is well it is so.

The Board of Trade whose hospitality we enjoy tonight has placed us all under great obligation. I never speak at a banquet such as this without felicitating myself that there are men in the different communities, in the different cities of the country, devoted to trade and commerce, yes, and devoted to promoting civic righteousness within their communities, devoted to building up a splendid citizenship. Marietta is to be congratulated upon the forceful men of business within her limits. I congratulate her not only upon them but upon some of the splendid sons she has sent out into the world to carve out fame and fortune. It has been my pleasure to know some of them and you may well be proud of many who have gone from this nursery of business men and statesmen. It is a gratifying thing to me to be able to sit beside one of Marietta's sons who has gone into the farther Northwest and has become one of its leaders.

This city possesses a peculiar interest to me. Many years ago my ancestors came from New England into the farther Northwest by way of Marietta. They went in a day of simple things when it took patience

and courage to go into the wilderness and carve out home and habitation.

The Northwest territory had at one time a distinctive place upon the map of the United States. It was a separate political entity. We have talked of it as such. We think of it as separate and distinct from our entire country, yet under the evolution of American institutions the great Northwest is but a memory — though a splendid memory in it. It has faded away and has merged into the great Republic of the United States. We are proud of the fact that we are members of the Northwest Territory, but prouder than that that we are members of the great Republic of the United States.

The Northwest Territory has done much to build up and make our country great and splendid. It is the heart of our Republic. The center of population of the United States is in the middle of it. Our country stands but at the morning of its career, great now but in God's providence destined to a greatness not yet fully appreciated. How would we develop it to the utmost? We must all make our contribution to its growth and its progress. We are not satisfied with what we have, great and splendid as it is. We will make it greater and more splendid by carrying into the future the same exalted purpose, the same noble aspiration, which inspired Gen. Rufus Putnam and the men who came here to establish their habitations and their homes in the long ago.

I had the pleasure a few years ago of visiting the home of Gen. Rufus Putnam in Massachusetts. It was the home of an American farmer. It was the home of an American patriot. It was the home of one of George Washington's trusted leaders in the Revolutionary War. I felt a peculiar sensation. It

seemed as if I stood upon sacred ground. For the General who had gone into the service from New England, had come into the west to carry out the principles of Republican government and establish here an advanced civilization. I visited the historic spot in company with a great patriot, a statesman of profound ability, a man of splendid sympathies, a man of genius, who eighteen years ago delivered here, one of the best orations ever uttered upon an historic occasion — the Hon. George Frisbie Hoar.

My friends, I wish to thank you and thank you from the bottom of a grateful heart for the hospitality I have enjoyed in Marietta. I simply want to say before closing that I am a candidate for an invitation to the next centennial celebration in Marietta. I do not know when the event will occur but judging from all I have heard which has transpired in the life of the toastmaster, when I have been told of the events of which he was a part and of the things he has achieved, it occurred to me that the next would be the centennial celebration of the birth of Charles G. Dawes. Whether it be that or some other, I shall felicitate myself upon an opportunity again to meet with you around the festal board, talk over the splendid story of the past, rejoice in the advancement of the great Northwest Territory of which we are proud, yes, rejoice in the advancement of our common country. I enjoy occasions like this because they stir in us again the fires of patriotism. They take us out of ourselves, out of the contemplation of mere matters of trade, mere matters of commerce, away from statistics of expansion and growth in material things, into the contemplation of those nobler and more splendid aspirations of the human heart and of the human

soul. We meet here to kindle anew our love for our country, our veneration for the banner of the Republic that has come to be the mightiest upon the face of this earth of ours.

THE OHIO COMPANY OF ASSOCIATES

Homer Lee, Esq.

Mr. Toastmaster, Gentlemen: It is a pretty hard proposition to follow our eloquent Vice President, who has covered the ground so well.

The Ohio Company of Associates of New York has endeavored to take up the threads where they were laid down by the Pioneers and to perpetuate their memory by the erection of memorial tablets upon sites where they may be cared for and preserved. The first tablet was put up in New York, the birthplace of the great ordinance of 1787, and the other ordinance authorizing the sale of lands to the Ohio Company. The second plate, commemorating the first settlement in Ohio, has now been installed in Marietta, and we expect to place the third tablet upon the site of the old Bunch of Grapes tavern in the city of Boston where the Ohio Company was organized in 1786; and others in the capitals of the States which composed the old Northwest Territory, in order that the names and deeds of General Rufus Putnam and his comrades will be assured of everlasting remembrance.

Upon behalf of the Ohio Company, I thank you, gentlemen.

THE OHIO VALLEY

Col. Douglas Putnam

It is said that the State of Ohio contains the elements of industry to a greater degree than any other state in the Union. Be this as it may, I do not think the resources of the Ohio Valley have been appreciated fully. As time passes I am satisfied that their magnitude is becoming better understood. At the beginning of the last century the tide of emigration poured over the Alleghenies, stopped at the headwaters of the Ohio. In 1790 the centre of population of the United States was near Baltimore. Forty years after that (1830) it had crossed the Alleghenies and was at that time in what was then the state of Virginia; for decade after decade it has gone westward toward the Ohio Valley; it remained three decades in West Virginia, two in Ohio, one in Kentucky, and two in Indiana, where it now rests. While the centre of population may not have any peculiar significance so far as its point of locality is concerned, yet when for seven consecutive decades it has gone in one direction it does have some significance.

But this is not all. In 1850 the government commenced a tabulation of reports as to the centre of manufacturing. Naturally, then, it was in Pennsylvania. But it remained in Pennsylvania only ten years and then went one hundred miles toward the Ohio Valley, resting in Western Pennsylvania where it remained until 1890; now in the State of Ohio. Thus you have both the centre of population and the centre of manufacturing in the Ohio Valley. Remember, too, that four-fifths of the known deposits of coal are in this Ohio Valley; the great deposits of Pennsylvania and Ohio and West Virginia and In-

diana come first and after them are those in the valley of the Big Sandy — deposits that have never heard the pick in a miner's hand — deposits that have no chaotic theory, but which have been ascertained to a point of certainty that has led to the investment of large sums of money; a shipment of coal can be obtained from this source alone that will supply the United States for three hundred years to come.

Time will not allow me to speak of the other resources of this beautiful valley, of its rivers and fields, hills and valleys, cities and villages, and of its climate. We who have lived here know that these resources are so versatile that one who will stay with us thirty days is indeed hard to suit it he cannot in that time find the kind he wants.

What a glorious heritage is this! Possessing two hundred and ten thousand square miles — a greater area than France or the German Empire. The Ohio has forty-four hundred miles of navigation. Search the globe and you cannot find its equal; precarious as is its navigation at present (subject to low water and ice), yet sixteen million tons pass over it yearly. What its commerce would be when raised to a nine-foot stage, no one can estimate. When this is accomplished, and the New York and Erie and Ohio River canals are completed, think of the possibilities of fourteen feet of water from New York to the Ohio River at its mouth. It takes no argument to show us that the Ohio River must be put in shape to receive this vast addition to its commerce.

You no doubt know that it is for the purpose of commemorating the past history of the Ohio Valley and in assisting in making the history to come that the Ohio Valley Historical Society has been called into existence. You no doubt know of the convention of the Ohio River Improvement Association that was

held at Portsmouth the first of this week. The object of that Society has been to increase the interest and build up the spirit along the river and a knowledge of it; the great aim at present is to induce Congress to give to this object a yearly appropriation on the same basis as that made to the Navy — not a regular one annually — so as to do the work systematically. And I think this project has no more careful, conscientious or better qualified representative in Congress than the Hon. Theodore C. Burton, chairman of the Rivers and Harbors Committee. He met with our committee not long ago and said: "Go home and educate your people. Tell them what you have got. Congress is ready to give you what you want and what you need, but the people will not 'stand' for the appropriation necessary."

We believe that the people of the Ohio Valley will not only "stand" for this appropriation but that they will demand it as their right. The work of the Ohio Valley Commission is known in this state. Through the efforts of Mr. Burton a commission of United States Engineers was appointed a year ago; they have made a survey of the river from its source to its mouth and have tabulated the amount of business, the tonnage passing over the river. This is not a mere estimate, and it is not the work of an enthusiast, but represents actual facts. This tabulation is about complete and I am told today that its result will verify the claim of the most enthusiastic friend of the Ohio River Improvement.

What a spectacle this promise affords. And when that other great work, the Panama canal, is completed, and there is nine feet of water every day in the year from Pittsburg to Cairo, what may we not anticipate? At the last annual meeting of the Ohio Valley Im-

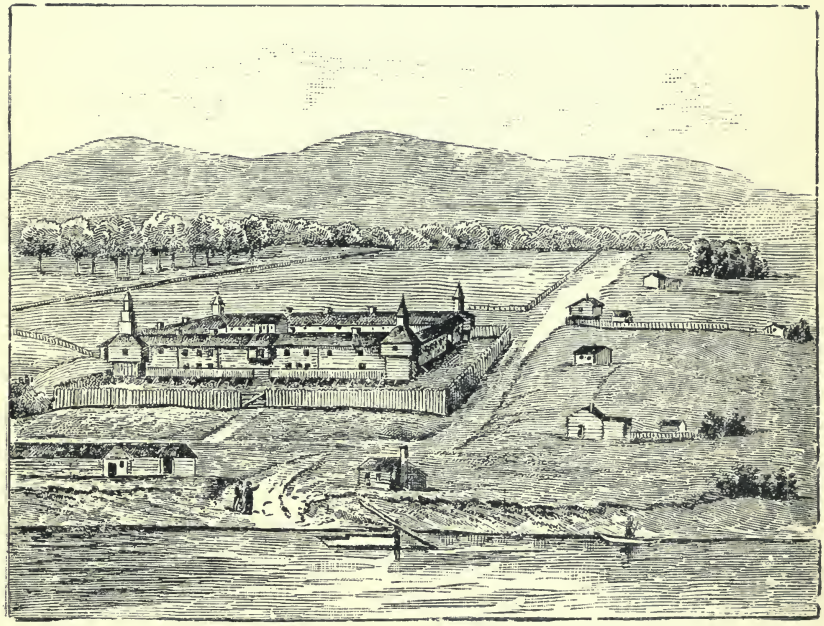
provement Association at Cairo a year ago, some one said that when the Ohio river has a nine-foot stage from Pittsburg to Cairo and when the Panama Canal is completed, there should be at Cairo, at the mouth of the river, a great statue with three faces. One should point up the Mississippi; there are your grainaries with a capacity of eighty thousand barrels of flour a day, enough to feed twenty millions of people; the other up the Ohio to your workshops from Pittsburg to Cairo, seven hundred miles long, the greatest in the world; the other down the Mississippi — there are your markets, the world for a market, on God's highway, unbroken from river to sea.

THE HOME OF THE PIONEERS — MARIETTA

A. D. Follett, Esq.

Mr. Toastmaster, Gentlemen: I am not one of those to whom the Vice President has referred, who had the good fortune to leave Marietta as my old friend Charlie Dawes has, and in a distant state acquire fame and fortune. I have not yet had the opportunity, because I have not yet left the state to become a leader in frenzied finance or any other form of finance. But I promise you if ever Charlie Dawes comes back here to celebrate his centennial, I will come from some distant state with some fortune, and I hope a little fame, and on that occasion I will be glad to receive some little of the glory and eulogy that he has received here tonight at the hands of the chief of the Northwest Territory.

My toast is one that deals not in bouquets for the buds, not even in boutonnieres for the matrons, but to some extent in flowers for the dead. Every com-



THE CAMPUS MARTIUS

munity, like every plant, like every animal, is a growth; every community has its germinal origin as well as its environment; its seed as well as its soil; and our dear old Marietta is most fortunate in both of the great forces which make first for the creation and then for the development and propagation of community life. Nature has given us our beautiful commerce bearing rivers. Nature has given us our fertile soil in the valleys. Nature has placed the hidden mineral wealth under the soil. It is true that Nature, with her accustomed fickleness, is sometimes disposed to treat us rather diffidently and coyly in the matter of rivers. It is true that on some occasions a good sized steam boat will kick up considerable dust in the Ohio River; and it is true that on other occasions she gives us an amount of water slightly in excess of our needs. But as to the first, we are now endeavoring, as Col. Putnam has told you, to harness the river within movable dams, and so far as the surplusage is concerned, we cheerfully pass it on to our friends from Parkersburg.

I might add in the matter of movable dams, that the particular pride and pet dam of our beautiful city of Marietta, dam No. 18, is the most extraordinary movable dam in the Ohio River; for we all remember about three or four years ago, how between one night and another — or rather between one day and another — when the good people of Marietta, like all good citizens, were quietly at rest and at peace in their homes and in their beds, our friends from Parkersburg, without warning to us, moved our dam No. 18 about four miles down the river, and we never yet have been able to move it back; and of all the movable dams in history, dam No. 18 will certainly ever bear the palm.

Not only have we this natural heritage in Marietta, but in what I have called the seed of Marietta, we have the most noble seed from which a community could ever spring.

Born of the necessities of needy and impoverished officers and soldiers, we have in our forebears a personnel which the great Washington declared to be the best body of men that ever undertook the settlement of a new country

Born of the wisdom and experience of the leaders of those men, we have that splendid body of men coming out into Ohio and settling at Marietta under the statute which is the Magna Charta of the Northwest — the charter of freedom and education, the great statute whose wisdom has challenged the admiration and commanded the regard of every publicist and historian. Under these circumstances, with this magnificent body of men, operating under a statute which guarantees the right of conscience, guarantees education, guarantees freedom in all respects, Marietta was originally settled. And my theme here tonight is Marietta, the Home of the Pioneers. The home of the Pioneers, I take it my friends, not in the mere sense that Marietta is the place where the Pioneers lived, not merely in the sense that Marietta was the spot in which their lives spent themselves, and where their bodies are buried, but the home of the Pioneers in a higher sense, in a truer sense, in what I believe is the actual situation, Marietta today, the home where the Pioneers are today living through their descendants and their successors, who have not only revered their memory but are striving to carry out their principles.

Marietta is particularly a city of homes. If there is one thing of which Mariettans are proud above

all others, it is that Marietta is preeminently the place of homes, homes not of luxury, but homes in everything that goes to make up all that is sacred in life, the home that is the heart and soul of the individual. As the strangers in our midst go about our streets they will find our broad, well-laid out streets and broad squares, they will find the parks and public squares which the foresight of our ancestors provided for us; and much of the beauty of our town today is in these arcaded streets. As you go about the city you will find but few residences of luxury; but go through our city where the workingmen live, the day laborer, and you will find no squalid homes, you will find however humble they may be, well-kept yards, neat and clean; you will find our workingmen owning lawn mowers that trim the grass; you will find them sprinkling the lawns in the heat of the summer, and you will find that Marietta is everywhere and under all circumstances a city of homes and home makers.

This to some extent at least is due to our Pioneer ancestors. To our Pioneer ancestors in some degree at least, if not in large degree, I think we owe that Marietta pluck which makes a Marietta man face all comers and willing to meet all men, man to man; at least it has demonstrated itself so nobly today, when Marietta College with one hundred and fifty boys to draw from, met and defeated an institution which numbers its men by hundreds. That same pluck that characterized our Pioneer ancestors is in Marietta boys and in Marietta College students of today and is perhaps one of the most valuable inheritances which Marietta has from her Pioneer forebears.

But the great and crowning heritage which our Pioneer ancestors left to us is the one supreme quality

of their characters and their lives. If one thing above another characterized those Pioneers in those early days, it was this: that they feared God, and did not fear man. They came of that old stock which fled from England to Holland, then came from Holland to this country, in order that they might find a place where they could fear God and not fear man.

In their lives and in the teachings of those men can be found above all others, if you search their records, humility before God, and courage and tenacity toward all else.

This was the supreme legacy that they have given to Marietta today. A heritage which we have, of course, in common with our fellow citizens of the Northwest Territory.

Time will not permit me with the presence of so many distinguished strangers whom you would so much rather hear than one whose voice doubtless you have heard too often, to go into details trying to relate to you what you already know of the great debt we owe our Revolutionary and Pioneer ancestry; and I will close what I have to say, by proposing one toast under the subject assigned me to respond to, and that is this:

Marietta, the Home of the Pioneers, and the Pioneer of millions of happy homes in many states: may she ever revere and follow the courage, the enterprise, the industry, the pluck, the faith in God and faith in one's self, which characterized her Pioneer ancestors.

LOSANTIVILLE — THE SISTER SETTLEMENT

Hon. Nicholas Longworth

Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen: The highest compliment that I have ever heard paid to Cincinnati, is that we have been able to buncoe Dawes.

You citizens of Marietta have much to congratulate yourselves upon today. I have never in my life seen a more impressive sight than was the dedication of that tablet today. I never heard better or more eloquent speeches on such an occasion than were delivered there today. You are especially to be congratulated upon the fact of having heard twice today from the Vice President of the United States; and more than all you are to be congratulated upon the fact that the Vice President took this particular occasion for the first time that I know of so far, to make official announcement of his candidacy.

He did say in a faint whisper at the end of his sentence, that it was another invitation to come to Marietta, but I think that was a bluff.

Gentlemen, I am here tonight under slightly false pretenses as being down for a regular toast. I did not know what my toast was to be until this afternoon. My colleague, Mr. Cole, did not know either; but he did not labor under the difficulty that I usually have, in that I like to have something to talk about and know about it before. When Mr. Cole was told by Congressman Dawes this afternoon, that he was down for the toast of General Putnam, Mr. Dawes in a friendly way began to tell him something about who Putnam was, and Cole said, "Oh you needn't do that. The less I know about him the better speech I can make."

Mr. Cole, you will shortly find, is what we know as a "born orator." We were colleagues in the Ohio State Legislature and I remember very well the first time that Cole got upon his feet to make a speech. I don't remember what the subject was but that has nothing to do with it, because Cole made a wonderfully eloquent speech. He brought in the history of the world, art, literature and music. He spoke about

the silver lining of the clouds. I was sitting next to a member of the Legislature who had heard Cole speak before. He said: "That is magnificent." "Yes," I said, "but, what is he talking about?" He said that Cole was one of the born orators. I said, "What do you mean by that?" He said, "An ordinary plain man like you and myself for instance, would say two and two make four; but a born orator would not say that. He would say, 'My friends and fellow citizens: When in the course of human events it becomes necessary to coalesce two integers with two more integers, the result, my friends — and I say it without fear or favor — is four.' "

I may have digressed from my Toast out of enthusiasm for the oratory of my friend Cole.

Losantiville: the name Losantiville illustrated even in those early days the great education of the people of Cincinnati. It is derived from three different languages. The first syllable is Greek, the second Latin, and the third French. It simply illustrates the wonderful versatility that we have got there.

The poem that is attached to my toast might give you a wrong impression of Cincinnati as it is today. Longfellow in his poem, which was dedicated to Catawba wine which was a production of Cincinnati in those days, spoke of the "Queen of the West in her garlands dressed on the banks of the Beautiful River." All those are gone now, and instead of making wine we produce beer.

The real reason for this production of beer is that my great grandfather who invented Catawba wine, sent over to the Rhine country in order to get men who understood grape culture to come to Cincinnati. That was really the beginning of the great German immigration to Cincinnati.

I might pause to say that one of the reasons of Cincinnati's great financial strength and security is the German immigrant that has come there. But we have not been able to keep up the culture of the grape, and that German element that came there took up the next best thing.

There is one thing in which we sisters of Marietta and Losantiville are interested in as Colonel Putnam has well said just now. We are interested in making the Ohio a navigable stream at all stages. We don't want to have our steamboats kick up a dust; we want a nine foot stage and I am one of those members of Congress, and your Congressman Dawes here is another, that are never going to let up so long as we are in Congress, until we get it.

I believe it would be only fair in what is known as congressional etiquette, having told something about my colleague to relate one on myself, when I once had to make a speech on a subject on which I was about as unprepared as I am tonight.

It happened when I was chairman of the Republican Speakers Bureau and in the Legislature that was to elect your old colleague, Senator Hanna, to the Senate.

I had not had an opportunity of seeing the senator for some time. One morning we hurried away from Columbus at six o'clock in the morning, and went aboard his car. He had not yet arisen and was in fact, robed in a pair of pink silk pajamas. At Newark a large crowd gathered on the platform and shouted for Hanna. Pink silk pajamas are not the garb a man would like to address his fellow citizens in. He said "You must go." I will tell you my friends, that at seven in the morning I am even less eloquent than I am at nine in the evening, but I was pushed

out on the platform. I had to say something, so I said — "My fellow citizens!" About that time an express train came in and I was compelled to stop and when the train had gone by on the Big Four track, I again took up the thread of my argument — "Fellow citizens!" A switch engine backed up on the B. & O. tracks and began to let off steam. I was again compelled to pause for applause, and after it seemed to me ten minutes, that engine went away. I again began and had spoken perhaps ten words when a freight train came along on the Pennsylvania track and if it was one inch long it was a mile, it seemed to me, and it was bumping over the ties so I could hardly hear myself think. When it finally got by, in distress I threw up my hands and said: "My fellow citizens" again. "You can see it is useless for me to try to uplift my voice against this great roar of Republican prosperity." That sounded pretty good to me, but there was a man in the very back of the crowd that had a voice like a saw. He said "Ah, go on. That was a train of empties."

I am not going to unload any more empties upon this audience.

RUFUS PUTNAM — FATHER OF OHIO

Hon. Ralph Cole, of Findlay

Mr. Toastmaster, Vice President and Gentlemen: No one ever doubted the versatility of the gentleman from the great city of Cincinnati. There are many lines in which my distinguished colleague excels, but only one in which he demands that he shall have no superior, and that is in his standing socially and among the ladies.

THE LAND OFFICE 1788

I make this statement as prefacing the part which he has already told you of me in the Ohio Legislature. It was in 1902. A great bevy of beautiful maidens from the City of Cleveland, Ohio, came to Columbus to secure the passage of a pension bill for school teachers. The honorable gentleman from Cincinnati was attempting to shine among those ladies, but they came to me and asked me to make a speech on that bill. Speak? Had I been dumb and tongueless I could not have maintained my silence! And even though uninformed of the merits of the measure, I essayed speech, and in order to impress the beneficence of the school teacher upon the public I related an incident that occurred when I was out in the state of Utah. I went to the tabernacle of the Mormons, entered and stood upon the platform. There was an elder of the Mormon faith, tall and angular, his beard descending swept his aged breast. He said: "I presume you are from the East?"

I said "Yes, from Ohio, and I came here to see the tabernacle." He told me to go to the other end of the building. He took a pin from his robe and allowed it to descend upon the table, and I heard it two hundred and seventy-five feet away as distinctly as if I stood by his side.

He rubbed his soft velvety hands, and it seemed to fill every crevice in the magnificent auditorium. He said "You say you are from Ohio?" "Yes." "You are probably educated in some of the great schools there?" "Yes." I told him, "I was graduated from two and only possessed one regret, that I did not have a diploma from the great university at Marietta, Ohio." "I presume you are educated in music?" I confessed that I had been taught everything from chemistry to harmony.

He told me to render a selection upon the organ. I faced about. There was an organ thirty-five feet high, forty-five feet wide and containing two thousand nine hundred and forty-six pipes, ranging from three quarters of an inch to forty-five feet in length. It looked about as big to me as the adjoining mountains. He said "I would like to hear you play a selection on that organ." I ascended the rostrum and took my place upon the great stool and as I thought, very gracefully rippled my fingers up and down the ivory keys. Suddenly there burst forth a confusion of sounds, wonderful sounds, which chased each other around the room, in promiscuous confusion, until at last disgusted with themselves they threw themselves against the wall and crashed down in wailing, miserable confusion. I turned and fled from the building. The next Sabbath I was seated in the Tabernacle with ten thousand people. A skilled player crossed the room and took her place upon the stool and very gracefully swept her fingers up and down the keys. A smooth sweet sound, silvery and soft as the falling of the feathery snow, as the shadows in the eventide, then rolled away. Louder and louder grew the anthem, stronger and stronger swelled the chorus and when the full diapason rose the whole tabernacle seemed to waken and throb and vibrate with the harmony. The great tones lingered a few minutes, in sweetest echoes, then passed into the mysterious land of mystery from whence they came.

I had scored my point against the gentleman from Cincinnati, and ever since that time every time he has an opportunity to score me upon that speech he has enjoyed it.

The subject assigned me is Rufus Putnam. I am not like my friend from Cincinnati. I said over at

Findlay, "How long do you talk?" He said "That all depends. If I am pretty well posted on my subject, a half hour; not very well, two hours; and if I know nothing whatever, I can talk indefinitely."

I am not familiar with the details of the life of Rufus Putnam. I only know him from what I have seen in our common history. I know that he was a member of the Putnam family of the Revolutionary period. I know that he was one of the patriots that came to the state of Ohio and settled with the pioneers and if there is one character in American history that deserves credit, I was going to say above all others, it is the pioneers that settled in the valleys and upon the hills of the state of Ohio. They came, and as if by magic the wilderness disappeared. The rivers were traversed, the mountains were tunneled, railroads and canals were constructed, and from the wilderness they carved their first city, made history, founded a state whose light has gone forth to the ends of the earth and kindled the fires of patriotism on the altar of the nation.

And from that time to this Ohio has been marching in the van of American progress, and today when we contemplate the citizenship inspired by the purest motives of patriotism I instinctively turn to that grandest part of the nation's horizon resplendent with the names of Harrison, Hayes, Giddings, Garfield, Hanna and McKinley; and tonight standing in this presence in view of the masterly consecutive orations we have listened to today and the high character and splendid ability of that gentleman, I am constrained to place in that galaxy of Ohio's great orators, the name of the Vice President of the United States, Charles W. Fairbanks.

Now, my friends, I simply rose to greet you tonight

and to say that I appreciate being in your city today. The present generation is going to remain true to the lofty ideals and examples of these splendid men that have gone on before. Where is the young man in the city of Marietta today—where is the young man in the State of Ohio whose heart does not thrill when he speaks the names of Manasseh Cutler and Rufus Putnam.

These must keep us true to the flag, these must keep us true to the highest ideals of American citizenship.

Our constitutional form of government which promotes highest citizenship in every part of our national life but emphasizes the superiority of Anglo-Saxon citizens.

The contest between the Republican and monarchial form of government is still being waged, and it is in your hands as men, to see that in this contest between Despotism and Democracy the flag of the American Republic shall be supreme.

I am going to relate a certain incident and close. It was at the battlefield of Chickamauga. A certain regiment had been placed to battle on the heights. They had started on their march, but for some unknown reason a retreat was ordered. But the standard bearer, not hearing the signal and execution of the order, took his flag, went up the mountain side and planted it in the very mouth of the enemies' cannon, turned about and saw in the valley beneath the men crying: "Bring down that flag to the men." There he stood defiant of danger, and said: "Bring down that flag to the men? Never! Bring up the men to the flag!" So, my fellow-citizens you young in years upon whom this mighty contest has descended, you, king crowned youth, you in your faith in the ultimate

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triumph of the eternal right, remember that in this Republic never bring down the flag to the civilization but with implicit faith in the God of our fathers let us raise the civilization up to the level of the flag where Rufus Putnam, Manasseh Cutler and the heroes of the Revolution and Civil wars have placed it.

THE TWIN CITIES ON THE OHIO

Hon. Charles W. Archbold

I am happy in having assigned to me as the theme for a few remarks this evening, "The Twin Cities on the Ohio," meaning of course Marietta and Parkersburg. The latter of these cities has furnished me a pleasant home for many years and with the former I am connected by strong ties extending back to the time of the arrival of the "Immortal 48" in the spring of 1788. In welcoming the delegates of the Ohio Conference of Charities and Correction a few weeks since President Perry expressed regret that he could not lay claim to an ancestor in the goodly company that arrived at the mouth of the Muskingum 118 years ago — on what he appropriately called the Second Mayflower. I am more fortunate than he in that respect as I am proud to claim a handsome and talented gentleman — a Revolutionary soldier — who arrived with that historic party — as a great grandfather. I refer to the Hon. Peregrine Foster — one of the first judges of Washington County — a picture of whom hangs in the Relic Room in this city. About three months later another great grand-father — also a Revolutionary soldier — Capt. William Dana, arrived to join the new settlement. This honored ancestor has many descendants bearing his name in

this valley — one of whom, the Hon. Chas. S. Dana, of this city, presided with fine courtesy and dignity at the unveiling exercises on the campus this afternoon. As much is being said about the fore-fathers on this occasion I feel like referring to at least one fore-mother — the wife of Capt. Wm. Dana. She had a diminutive body, and is spoken of by her affectionate descendants as "little Mary Bancroft" — the latter being her maiden name. She possessed a great soul and a cheerful spirit. She used to write to her father in Massachusetts, always addressing him as "Honored Sir" (Dear Papa, would not have answered at all in those simple but strenuous days). She was always cheerful and hopeful, looking for the good time coming — although she often found herself in straits to provide food and clothing for her family of eleven children, and their safety was often menaced by the Indians. The record is that at one time the little colony of which these ancestors formed a part lived for a time almost altogether on greens (pursley at that), until other food could be provided.

I speak of these ancestors with great pride and think it only just that while lauding the fore-fathers, we should not forget the fore-mothers. I am sure I will be excused for mentioning these ancestors as they were doubtless typical of the colony of which they formed a part.

And now what shall we say of the "Twin Cities" up-to-date. Recalling the parlance much in vogue when Mr. Cleveland ran for the presidency the second time, if you were to ask me, "What's the matter with Marietta?" and "What's the matter with Parkersburg?" I should be compelled to answer, "Oh, they're all right!" No doubt if President Perry and myself were to make a careful analysis of the situation we might conclude that it would be well to eliminate

from these twin cities a good many saloons and gambling houses and other places of evil resort — and we shall continue to hope for the good time coming when they will be eliminated. In the mean time as towns go, these are good towns, and the citizens thereof are indeed "citizens of no mean cities." In closing I can perhaps utter no better wish on behalf of Marietta and Parkersburg than that they may grow in (civic) grace and in (civic) righteousness until they have become models among the smaller cities of our great country.

MARIETTA COLLEGE — CUSTODIAN OF HISTORY

Thomas H. Kelley, Esq.

Mr. Toastmaster — The bronze tablet unveiled on the College Campus this afternoon commemorates among other things the first permanent settlement in the Northwest Territory. We are treading upon historic ground. Here the intrepid Putnam came ashore in 1788, and as he led his immortal band up the bank of yonder Muskingum and assumed dominion over these lands, the sun began to sink upon the fortunes of a race which for centuries had acknowledged no superior. With the decline of the red man's supremacy came the dawn of the white man's reign. An imperial domain awaited his coming. An epoch in our country's expansion began at this point — the first in our history.

When the thirteen guns pealed forth from Fort Harmar across the river at sunrise on the Fourth of July, 1788, and saluted the Stars and Stripes, it was notice to the world that civilization had broken across

the Alleghenies and was in possession of the fairest portion of our broad land, and that the frontier had been forced westward by the stroke of a pen from the banks of the Ohio to the shores of the Mississippi. It was in July 1788 that General Arthur St. Clair came here bearing a commission from the Congress of the United States as Governor of the Northwest Territory and upon this spot set up a civil government and made Marietta the capital of the territory.

The great ordinance of 1787 had passed the Congress on the 13th day of July previous and General Putnam came here fully pledged to carry out the provisions of its third article, and especially the declaration which accompanies this toast that

> "Religion, morality, and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged."

The blood of Putnam and his followers and their descendants has ever been consecrated to the cause of education, and the wilderness which they found here peopled with savages at every turn, was not long without its little school houses. The people of this community devoted as they are to religion and morality, have not worshiped their Creator with more consistency and zeal than they have encouraged schools and the means of education. Through the influence of Manasseh Cutler practical expression was given to the declaration in the great ordinance of 1787 in favor of "Religion, morality and knowledge" when the contract with the Ohio Company was written. In that document, two full townships of land were reserved for the benefit of a university, and one full section in every township was given perpetually for the support of schools in the township, and another full section was given in like manner for the support of religion.

THE RUFUS PUTNAM HOUSE

Built within the stockade, 1788

MUSKINGUM ACADEMY

For the first ten years of her existence the teachers in the schools of Marietta were supported jointly by the Ohio Company and the parents of the pupils. In 1797, an academy was founded but it was not opened until 1800. Dr. Hildreth says of this academy:

> "This was doubtless the first structure of its kind in Ohio, it having been commenced two years after the Indian War, when few improvements had been made in the cultivation of the soil, and the people were poor, but the wisdom and good sense of the descendants of the Puritans led them to see that instruction in religion and learning was really necessary for the welfare of society."

Muskingum Academy was followed by the Institute of Education established in 1830. The high school of this Institute was chartered in 1833 as the "Marietta Collegiate Institute and Western Teachers Seminary." In 1835, Marietta College was chartered and ever since its foundation has been richly blessed in the influence and material aid which has constantly come to it from the descendants of the men who came here as the representatives of the Ohio Company. One can not touch upon matters educational in Ohio without calling up the name of Putnam. It was General Rufus Putnam who presided at the first meeting in 1797 called to prepare a plan of a house suitable for the instruction of youth and religious exercises, and out of which meeting Muskingum Academy came. David Putnam, a graduate of Yale, was the first teacher in this Academy in 1800. Douglas Putnam was secretary of the Board of Trustees of Marietta College from the time of its incorporation in 1835, until his death fifty-nine years later. The Board of Trustees of the College has never since its organization been without one or more Putnams, and thus continuous personal connection with the pioneers of the Ohio Company has been kept up.

The authentic history of the Northwest Territory

has yet to be written in its entirety. The materials for that history are here in abundance. Marietta College, which has been so influential in building up the intellectual life of this section, has with great wisdom been chosen as the repository of much of this historical material. Unfortunately the College is without a suitable building for housing such precious documents as are found among the archives committed to its keeping. Can you, gentlemen of the Ohio Company, address yourselves to any more important matter than the collection and preservation of the records and documents which your predecessors, the pioneers, have left behind them? Do not General Putnam and his hardy band of followers who blazed the way over the mountains and founded here a new nation deserve to have erected by their successors a permanent memorial as a tribute to their heroic efforts to reclaim a wilderness and people it with loyal, law-abiding American citizens? There is not found in the annals of American history a more notable struggle for liberty and freedom than the one which engaged the hearts and minds and souls of the Ohio pioneers.

What more appropriate spot for such a memorial than on the same campus where you have today commemorated the compact between your Company and the Federal Government? We humbly beseech you, build it here of solid New England granite, inscribe over its portals and high up on its lofty walls the names of Putnam, Cutler, Cotton, Mills, St. Clair and all those whose valor and self-sacrifice entitle them to a place in this Hall of Fame; consecrate the structure to Clio the Muse of History and depend upon it Marietta College will raise up a young Herodotus who will hand down to succeeding ages an imperishable chronicle of the Northwest Territory.

ADDRESS

Attorney General Wade H. Ellis

Mr. Toastmaster, Gentlemen: Down in Cincinnati where Nick Longworth and I live, there is a small stream that empties into the Ohio river and is never navigable at any possible period. It is the Miami river, and it is the habit of young men who live on the outskirts of Cincinnati to spend a portion of each summer fishing in the Miami river. It is related that one day a young farmer lad was out on a raft in the Miami river with a pole and line, and a thing happened that very rarely happens on that river — he got a bite and so anxious and excited was he in landing the fish that he fell over into the middle of the stream, and was struggling and trying to get on the raft when a farmer passed by and called out to him: "Hello, my boy, how did you come to fall in?" The young fellow blew the water out of his mouth and threw the waves out and said: "I didn't come to fall in, you darned old fool; I come to fish!"

I did not come to make a speech, I came, in the language of the sign board on the railway track, to "stop, look and listen." I don't want, at this hour, to give you any more eloquence, even if I could. I feel something of the spirit that a little boy in school experienced when the teacher said to him one day, "What is the meaning of elocution?" He scratched his head for a moment, then said: "Elocution? Let me see. Oh, yes, that is the way people are put to death in some of the states."

I have enjoyed particularly this boom that has been started, tonight, for Vice President Fairbanks, and I want to call your attention to an important fact that has been brought out, and that is, that Indiana is the center of population, and now we at last understand how it happens that of all those who are mentioned for the next occupant of the White House, Vice President Fairbanks has more people around him than anybody else.

Like the Vice President, I paid a visit once to the old home of General Putnam. I went, last summer, with the Tuberculosis Hospital Commission of Ohio, which, as you know, is undertaking to establish in this state a sanatorium, and I went to the little town of Rutland, Massachusetts, where is located the State Sanatorium for the treatment of tuberculosis in that state. After we visited the institute, I took a walk through that quaint, picturesque old New England village. I went past the ancient cemetery and read the lines on some of the tombstones. There you know it is said that one of the quaintest inscriptions to be found any place on a tombstone is located. A husband, doubtless a kind, loving husband, buried his wife and put upon her stone these words:

> "Here lies Mary Ann Gest,
> Asleep on Abraham's breast.
> It is a pretty good thing for Mary Ann,
> But it's darned hard lines for Abraham."

As I went through that village I stopped at the old historic home and saw the tablet on the front of the house, indicating the establishment there of the Ohio Company, and saw what had been a temporary structure that had been erected on the side of the house, facing a natural amphitheatre where only a few years before his death William McKinley had addressed the people of that country, thousands of whom were gath-

ered there to hear the great son of Ohio and the great son of the nation come back and lay his garland of praise and reverence upon the cradle of his state's birth. As I stood there, I thought how great the courage, how hard the trials were of those pioneers who came out to Ohio. How strong in the splendor of their manhood were the men who were running the nation in that day And there passed in review the history of the country since that time. I heard the first echoes of the battlefield of the War of 1812, and saw the sturdy figure of Andrew Jackson. And then the Mexican War; then the civil strife which divided the nation, and the sad, gaunt, pathetic figure of Abraham Lincoln; then the reconstruction period, then the era of wealth getting, and finally the era of political corruption, the new dangers threatening the Republic, the danger and the menace from great aggregation of capital improperly or greedily used; and I thought: Are we, the descendants of that type of pioneer, facing as they would have faced, these great questions? Has there been a deterioration in the race? Then a man came to the door and opened it and said, "Won't you come in?" I said "I will be glad to come in and examine the house." He said: "I will be glad to show you." He was a young farmer, with all the sturdy character in his face of a typical New Englander. I said: "What is your name?" "My name is Putnam." "Putnam?" I said; "Are you a lineal descendant of Rufus Putnam?" "No, not a lineal descendant, but the same blood." And here was the answer to all my questions. The same blood, the same blood watching at the cradle of Ohio's infancy. The same blood watchng the sacred shrine where the great state was born, and it occurred to me how true it was that back in Ohio there was the same blood that coursed through the veins of those splendid

pioneers. And I felt that we ought not to fear that men so born would ever dishonor their lineage, that men with that blood in their veins would ever disgrace their splendid heritage. And I felt more secure than ever before in the conclusion that, though greater problems confront us, today, than those that confronted the pioneers, the same blood, the same brain will solve them in the same patriotic way.

Tonight you have heard a very eloquent appeal to the young men of the land to be true to the principles and the inspiration that comes to them down the line of a long and noble ancestry. I say to you, that there is not a higher obligation upon the young men of the land than to study these great questions that present themselves to us under our system of government, and to be ready to deliver the nation from any and every menace that may threaten it.

We stand, tonight, upon the mountain heights of time. Behind us is the midnight of the centuries; before us is the dawning of the eternal morning; within us is the still small voice of conscience to inspire and to prophesy, pleading for our faithfulness to the great work yet undone, pleadng for the devotion to the highest good of the myriads yet unborn, pleading in the name of truth and in the name of home, and in the name of God.

ADDRESS

John McSweeney, Esq.

Mr. Toastmaster and Mr. Vice President and Gentlemen — It is fit that I should be introduced to you, but the citizens of your classic city need no introduction, not to know our Vice President, your Dawes and

your Folletts, and the fame of your scholars would argue ourselves unknown and a stranger to all those who endeavor.

But your city has done so much in the way of patriotism and learning she is no longer an object of envy or emulation. It is not for modern mortals to command such attainments, you have the dower of age, your ivy usurps the laurel. You remind me of St. Paul, your people are not satisfied to register their names on the hotel books of the world as Americans, and citizens of Ohio, but you at all times write "Marietta" in red ink and want the world to know that Marietta is "no mean city". The story of Ohio — it has its Genesis and Exodus here.

While visiting Yale College the other day I learned in a distant state, your college is graded with the first in Ohio. Jack Cade, the commoner of 1445, after he had put his palfrey to grass on Cheap-Side, called Lord Say to account for corrupting the youths of the realm, by erecting "school houses" and talking of "nouns" and "verbs," and allowing "printing" to be done, and building a "paper mill"; Lord Say answered, "I did these things because I believe that ignorance is the curse of God, and knowledge the wings wherewithal we fly to heaven." We commoners of today elect our servants to office as champions of education, knowing that education is the cheap defense of a people, and without it man is a savage. Compel the young man and woman of this part of the state to light their slender torches from the more redundant one of your college, and join with your sons who have circled the world with *"Marietta College light"* until we see "God and good in everything." Our State rejoices in your work, that it extends from Palm to Pine, from the Ganges to the Icebergs.

Aeneas wept with his friend Achates when he saw Carthage adorned with the splendors of ruined Troy. The scholar weeps with Aeneas, whether he sees him on Vergil's pictured page, or placed by the cunning hand of the artist in marble or on canvas. The past is repeopled for him with the martyrs of a former civilization. I assure you it is a great pleasure for the State of Ohio to allow Marietta and her college to change the "lachrymans" of "Aeneas" to "ridens" and ask this question in her classic vernacular; "Quis jam locus, Quae regio in terris, nostri non plena laboris." Like Webster's drum beats, your sons have encircled the globe and are in every state of this union. We find them in the parliaments, the confederations of the world, and one of your illustrious sons is now on the payrolls of our Congress giving his voice and vote for all sorts and conditions of bills.

But I must stop, the "star dials are pointing to morn, the star dials are hinting of morning." I will part from you like the fabled guest of the Tabard Inn, my feet ever moving onward, yet my face ever looking back to this night, ever asking you to perpetuate with eternal vigilance the two immortal elements of your greatness: "The pursuit of happiness" and "The pursuit of knowledge."

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